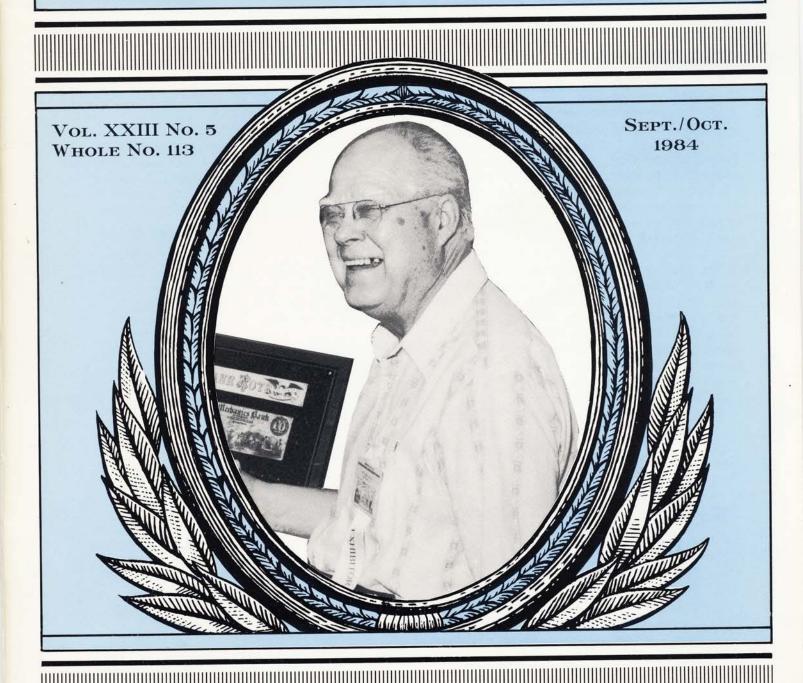
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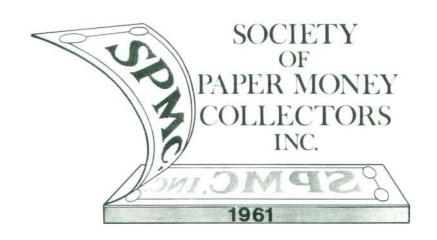
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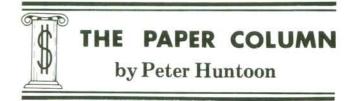
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\$5 ORIGINAL SERIES AND SERIES OF 1875 BLACK CHARTER NOTES AND NEW INSIGHTS ON DATES AND SIGNATURES ON FIRST CHARTER NOTES

by

Peter Huntoon William Raymond John Hickman



Figure 1. Series of 1875 black charter note from Boyertown, Pennsylvania, from the Amon Carter Collection.

The subject of this article is the fascinating black charter variety found on First Charter \$5 notes from a few banks. The distinguishing feature on these notes are two bold charter numbers, which were engraved directly on the face plates rather than overprinted in red ink.

This article will:

- 1. list every black charter occurrence that can be verified from our survey of the proofs in the Smithsonian Institution;
- 2. examine the conventions used to date the plates;
- 3. examine the conventions that determined the treasury signatures on the plates; and
- 4. provide data on known specimens now in collections.

Our research sheds significant light on the age old question regarding the significance of plate dates and plate signatures on First Charter notes. Our findings, presented here, are of necessity restricted to the black charter period between 1873 and 1894, but have general applicability to First Charter plates made during the transition period from the Original Series to the Series of 1875.

BACKGROUND

he sorting of redeemed National Bank notes was such a problem by 1873, the Comptroller of the Currency requested the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to add charter numbers at the same time the treasury seal and treasury serial numbers were overprinted on the notes. Consequently, Original Series notes were overprinted with bold, red charter numbers beginning in late 1873. At that time, all the other printing operations, including overprinting of bank serial numbers, were carried out by the private bank note companies (Dillistin, 1956, p. 7). The addition of charter numbers on National Bank notes was soon formalized by a requirement to do so in the National Currency Act of June 20, 1874 (Dillistin, 1956, p. 20).

In what appears to be an experiment, the Continental Bank Note Company was requested to engrave the charter numbers on new \$5 face plates—a practice which was confined to plates dated between Nov. 15, 1873, and May 15, 1874. The concept of engraved charter numbers was rejected, and it was abandoned. However, those banks with the variety continued to issue notes printed from black charter plates until their First Charters expired, even in cases where additional plates were prepared later in the series. We can find no evidence that the black charter experiment extended to other denominations, all of which were produced from plates made by other private bank note companies at the time, or to \$5 plates that were already in use.

The curious black charter variety has been discovered by collectors on First Charter notes from seven banks. These banks include charters 1830, 2129, 2130, 2132, 2137, 2138 and 2141. See Table 1. Those interested in such notes had observed the following:

- 1. the plates are dated between 1873 and 1874;
- the treasury signatures on Series of 1875 varieties exhibit no pattern; and
- all \$5 First Charter notes known from these banks are of the black charter variety regardless of when they were printed.

OUR COOPERATIVE STUDY

John Hickman is well known as a collector of data pertaining to nationals, black charter varieties being no exception. All the data in Table 3 are from Hickman.

In the summer of 1982 both William Raymond and I (Huntoon) were working together in Washington, D.C., but researching our separate interests. I had made arrangements months in advance to view a couple of Series of 1875 specimen sheets at the Smithsonian so Raymond tagged along. That effort took little time so the curator asked if there was anything else he could show us in the limited time remaining. At this point Raymond answered, "Yes, I would like very much to see the 5-5-5-5 Series of 1875 sheet on the First National Bank of Houston, Texas (1644)." Raymond's request really caught me off guard. He isn't particularly interested in Texas and if he was going to go after something exotic, why not a Texas deuce? The sheet was soon before us and in disbelief I spotted the black charter numbers. Raymond was clearly very pleased with himself! I badgered him for a couple of days to discover just how he picked that maverick out of his hat—it did not fall in the familiar 2100 range. He would just grin and say I would never figure it out. His challenge gnawed at me for a year.

During that year I figured out that the plate dates were the key to this mystery but I had no idea how to make that information work for me. Bill did not go to Washington with me this past summer so I couldn't pry more hints from him. However, as I worked with the Comptroller ledgers in the National Archives, I discovered that some of the early records showed plate dates. I stopped what I was doing and intensively began to seek out the 1873-4 vintage \$5 records and sure enough, I found the 1830 Minneapolis entry mixed amongst the 2100 vintage charters. Then I discovered the 1644 Houston entry! Convinced I was onto Raymond's system, I next abstracted everything between August 15, 1873, and June 15, 1874. This produced a total of 44 entries for Original Series 5-5-5-5 issues.

The next stop was the Bureau of Engraving and Printing specimen collection at the Smithsonian. The First Charter holdings at the Smithsonian are supposed to be limited to the Series of 1875 issues, which were printed by the Bureau. Remember that the Original Series notes were produced by the private bank note companies as were those plates.

The Smithsonian specimens told the whole story. As shown in Table 1, all the black charter \$5s were made from plates dated between November 15, 1873, and May 15, 1874. Specimens do not exist for four of the banks in Table 1 because those banks did not issue Series of 1875 \$5 notes.



Figure. 2. Bill Raymond's discovery—the fact that First Charter black charter \$5s were issued by the First National Bank of Houston. No issued notes are presently known to exist.

Table 1. \$5 First Charter plates made during the black charter period.

Types listed as unknown are most likely black charter plates.

* - indicates specimens are known from this group of sheets, black charter banks only.

						Number of	Sheets Issued
Type of Plate	Charter	Bank	Locati	on	Date on Plate	Orig	1875
regular	2120	First NB	Chelsea	VT	Nov. 15, 1873	2750	6716
black charter	2129	First NB	Central City	CO Terr.	Nov. 15, 1873	2475	9050*
black charter	2129	First NB	Central City	CO	Feb. 1, 1890		55
black charter	2130	First NB	Red Oak	IA	Nov. 15, 1873	2875*	7092*
black charter	1644	First NB	Houston	TX	Jan. 15, 1874	1500	202
unknown	2131	Green Lane NB	Green Lane	PA	Jan. 15, 1874	4500	
black charter	2132	Kellogg NB	Green Bay	WI	Jan. 15, 1874	2250	4090*
unknown	2133	First NB	De Pere	WI	Feb. 20, 1874	1785	
unknown	2134	Peoples NB	Pueblo	CO Terr.	Feb. 20, 1874	1125	
black charter	2135	Commercial NB	Charlotte	NC	Feb. 25, 1874	1450	3362
regular	2136	Merchants NB	Binghampton	NY	Mar. 20, 1874	3625	16475
black charter	2137	NB	Boyertown	PA	Mar. 20, 1874	2125	7907*
black charter	2138	Rochester NB	Rochester	NH	Mar. 20, 1874	2175	6661*
black charter	1830	Merchants NB	Minneapolis	MN	Mar. 25, 1874	5500*	4350
regular	2139	City NB	Williamsport	PA	Apr. 15, 1874	1625	3250
unknown	2140	First NB	Golden	CO Terr.	Apr. 15, 1874	1475	
black charter	2141	NB	Pontiac	IL	May 15, 1874	3250	4509*
black charter	2142	NB	Schwenksville	PA	May 15, 1874	1750	1300

NEW DISCOVERIES

We have positive proof that the following unreported banks issued black charter \$5s: Houston, Texas (1644), Charlotte, North Carolina (2135), and Schwenksville, Pennsylvania (2142). An unexpected find was that Central City, Colorado (2129) state notes were also black charter varieties. It is very

likely that Original Series only banks, Green Lane, Pennsylvania (2131), De Pere, Wisconsin (2133), Pueblo, Colorado Territory (2134) and Golden, Colorado Territory (2140), also issued them.

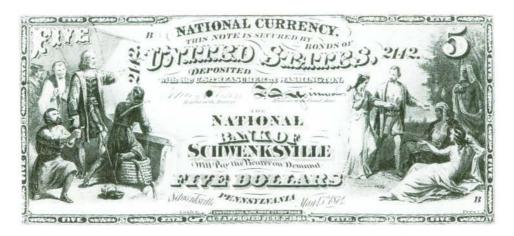


Figure 3. Proof specimen from a previously unknown black charter bank. This specimen is from an original Series plate prepared for the bank by the Continental Bank Note Company.



Figure 4. Series of 1875 black charter specimen from Schwenksville, Pennsylvania. This was printed from an Original Series plate originally prepared by the Continental Bank Note Company (same plate used to print the note shown in Figure 3) which was altered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing into a Series of 1875 plate. Alterations consisted of (1) changing the signatures and (2) adding the Bureau "printed at..." logo. Notice that the plate date and plate letters were left unchanged.

ORIGINAL SERIES INNOVATION

One major break was the discovery of the Schwenksville variety, previously unknown. The best part was that there were two proofs from this bank, both from the A-B-C-D positions. Hurried examination confirmed that one was an Original Series print, and the other a Series of 1875 print. Obviously the Bureau had made a specimen from the Original Series plate before they modified it into a Series of 1875 plate! Discovery of this proof was an unexpected find of major proportions. Using it and other data, we can now state the following:

- The black charter experiment was conducted on Original Series plates at the time the plates were first made. The black charter numbers were not added later.
- 2. The Original Series plates were converted into Series of 1875 plates. This was done by (a) changing the treasury signatures, and (b) adding the "printed at the Bureau..." logo above the bank title. The plate dates were not changed, nor was the Continental Bank Note Company logo removed.

PLATE DATES

The dates engraved on the faces of the first Charter notes have always been the subject of much speculation and controversy. We can conclude from our studies that the dating conventions used during the 1873 and later period were as follows:

- The date reflects when the plate was authorized to be made. The date was rounded to a multiple of 5 days such as May 15, August 10, etc. This 5-day rounding ceased about 1882—notice that the Central City, Colorado plate is dated February 1, 1890.
- Duplicate plates carry the same date as the original plate, the only things changed were the plate letters, which were incremented.

- In cases where the title was changed, the date reflects when a new plate was authorized, or more typically, when the previous plate was authorized to be modified to reflect the change.
- 4. In cases where a change in title involved the transition from territory to state, the state plate carries the statehood date except for Nebraska and Colorado. In the latter two cases, the plate date reflects when the state plates were authorized to be modified from the territorial plates.
- 5. The date was NOT changed when an Original Series plate was converted into a Series of 1875 plate.

The Central City issues demonstrate each of these points. The first plate made for the bank was the A-B-C-D Original Series 5-5-5-5 ordered soon after the bank was chartered. The date on it was November 15, 1873, this reflected the date when the plate was authorized to be made. This date was left untouched when the plate was converted by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to a Series of 1875 plate.

Next, for some reason, a duplicate territorial plate was made. The duplicate carries the same date as the first place.

Finally, the Comptroller authorized state notes for the bank in 1890. To accomplish this, the Bureau converted the second territorial plate into a state plate; however, the conversion was not completed until 1893. The date was changed to reflect when the alteration was authorized, specifically, February 1, 1890. Notice in this peculiar case that the state plate was authorized fourteen years after statehood, and only three years prior to the expiration of the First Charter for this bank. In fact, the state plate was not approved for use until January 17, 1893, just months before the First Charter for the bank expired. The result was that only fifty five state sheets were issued from it by the bank.

Important in this example is the fact that the date was unaltered between the territorial, Original Series and Series 1875 issues. This is not the case for the treasury signatures as will be shown next.

SIGNATURE COMBINATIONS

Believe it or not, there is a system to the treasury signatures on First Charter notes. The system cannot be predicted unless you know when the plate was authorized.

Here is how it works. The signatures are simply of those in office when a particular plate was authorized to be made, duplicate plates excluded. Signatures on First Charter notes represent one of the following:

- signatures current when the first plate of a given combination was authorized;
- signatures current when the Original Series plate was converted into a Series of 1875 plate; and
- signatures current when a plate was authorized to be made or altered to account for a title change including a transition from territorial to state status.

Manufacture of duplicate plates did not trigger a new signature combination, providing the principal item changed on the new plate was the standard incrementing of the plate letters.

For the black charter cases at hand, all the Original Series plates were made during the Allison-Spinner era and all carry that combination. This is verified by the Schwenksville proof impression, and known Original Series notes from 1830 and 2130.

Table 2. Treasury Signature combinations on the Series of 1875 black charter \$5 notes.

Charter	Location	Register	Treasurer	
1644	Houston, TX	Scofield	Gilfillan	
1830	Minneapolis, MN	Allison	New	
2129	Central City, CO Terr.	Allison	New	
2129	Central City, CO	Rosecrans	Huston	
2130	Red Oak, IA	Allison	Wyman	
2132	Green Bay, WI	Allison	Gilfillan	
2135	Charlotte, NC	Allison	Gilfillan	
2137	Boyertown, PA	Allison	Wyman	
2138	Rochester, NH	Allison	New	
2141	Pontiac, IL	Allison	Wyman	
2142	Schwenksville, PA	Rosecrans	Jordan	

Note: All Original Series black charter \$5 notes have the Allison— Spinner treasury signature combination. The signature combinations on the Series of 1875 black charter specimens listed in Table 2 do not appear to make any sense. However, each coincided with the period during which the Original Series plates were converted into Series of 1875 plates. If stocks of Original Series \$5 notes were large, Series of 1875 plates were not needed immediately in 1875, and, plate alterations were delayed. The extreme in the black charter sample involves Schwenksville. The Original Series plate was not altered to a Series of 1875 until the 1885-7 period, over ten years after the Series of 1875 was initiated.

Notice that the engraved dates on the Series of 1875 notes generally have nothing to do with the signatures providing the banks were chartered during the Original Series. However, if the title of a bank changed during the Series of 1875, both the engraved date and signatures on the new plate would once again coincide. For banks chartered during the Series of 1875 period the dates and signatures reflect only when the plates were authorized to be made, not necessarily when the bank was chartered.

HOUSTON AND MINNEAPOLIS

With the exception of Houston (1644) and Minneapolis (1830), all the black charter \$5s occur between charters 2129 and 2142. Anyone could have scanned the Smithsonian specimens in the 2100 range and discovered most of the entries in Table 1. Raymond's genius was discovering the pattern in the Comptroller of the Currency records, which explained the Minneapolis (1830) occurrence—known from a surviving specimen—and his discovery of the unexpected Houston (1644). Once he deduced that the variety was related to the period during which the plates were made, both the 1830 and 1644 made sense.

The Houston variety came about because the First National Bank of Houston decided to issue \$5 notes in addition to its \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 issues already in circulation. It was just chance and good luck that the 5-5-5-5 plate was prepared during the black charter experiment. We hope that one of these notes will turn up eventually.

The Minneapolis variety resulted from a change in the bank title on January 8, 1874, from the First National Bank of Saint Anthony to the Merchants National Bank of Minneapolis. Luckily the new 5-5-5-5 plate for the bank was made during the latter part of the black charter experiment.

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO



Figure 5. Series of 1875 black charter territorial plate for Central City altered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from an Original Series Continental Bank Note Company plate. The treasury signatures were changed from Allison-Spinner and the Bureau logo was added during the alteration. The plate date and plate letters were left unchanged.



Figure 6. Duplicate Central City territorial plate which was made after statehood by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Notice the plate is identical to its predecessor shown on Figure 5 except the Continental Bank Note Company logo was removed and the plate letters were incremented. The missing bank note company logo on Series of 1875 notes reveals that those otes were printed from plates made by the Bureau.



Figure 7. Previously unknown Central City state black charter variety. This specimen was printed from the same plate prepared by the Bureau and used to print the territorial note shown on Figure 6. That territorial plate was altered—14 years after statehood—by changing the plate date and treasury signatures. Notice that the plate letters were left unchanged. The plate date reflects when the plate was altered as do the treasury signatures.

Two interesting facts surround the Central City, Colorado (2129) issues. First, we know from notes that two Series of 1875 territorial plates were made for this bank. Second, is the new discovery that when they finally authorized the modification of the second territorial plate into a state plate in 1890, it remained a black charter type.

The Smithsonian specimens verify that Central City was the only black charter bank that required a duplicate plate—probably because the first plate, a modified Original Series plate, was damaged. The duplicate territorial plate was identical to its predecessor except: (1) the plate letters were incremented to E-F-G-H, and, more importantly, (2) the Continental Bank Note Company logo was removed. This is the only black charter plate that was manufactured by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and as such it became the only black charter plate without the Continental logo.

When they finally got around to authorizing the conversion of the E-F-G-H plate into a state plate in 1890, the only modification consisted of (1) changing the date to February 1, 1890, and (2) changing the treasury signatures to Rosecrans-Huston. Notice that the Continental logo had already been omitted from the plate when it was first made. The state version carries the most recent treasury signatures associated with the black charter variety.

Incidentally, you might find it extremely interesting to learn that the second territorial plate for the Central City bank was made after statehood. Actually we can pin it down to the late 1880s, some ten years after the close of the territorial period. We have records of fourteen Series of 1875 \$5 territorial notes from this interesting bank. They were produced from both the A-B-C-D and E-F-G-H territorial plates. Every one of the known notes was printed after statehood. You wonder—at the

very least—if they had to make the E-F-G-H plate why they didn't make a state plate. The fact is that they produced a duplicate territorial plate and waited until after 1890 to convert it. Clearly the Bureau did only as requested. No order arrived from the Comptroller to convert to state issues for this bank until 1890—it is as simple as that!

KNOWN BLACK CHARTER NOTES

The black charter variety has always been recognized as scarce. As shown in Table 3, Hickman and I have recorded a total of fourteen Central City, Colorado Territorials—all printed after statehood! We are certain that a number of unrecorded Central City territorials await rediscovery. These notes were largely from an old hoard that was distributed years ago. Many of the notes found their way into type collections where they have remained hidden for at least a couple of decades.

Table 3. Recorded Original Series and Series of 1875 black charter notes.

Charter	Location	Original	1875
1830	Minneapolis, MN	1	
2129	Central City, CO Terr.		14
2130	Red Oak, IA	1	1
2132	Green Bay, WI		2
2137	Boyertown, PA		4
2138	Rochester, NH		4
2141	Pontiac, IL		2
		2	27

Surprising is the fact that the only two Original Series black charters are represented among the twenty nine reported specimens. This minuscule survival rate speaks directly to the attrition of early series notes. We are certain that our totals are incomplete, but we are also convinced that they are reasonably representative of the relative percentages extant for the various banks that issued them. One elusive possibility is a note from Green Lane, Pennsylvania (2131). Hickman remembers a reference to one in the literature, but we are unable to recover that find. For now we are being conservative and classifying it as an unknown type in Table 1.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Personnel in the Smithsonian Institution Division of Numismatics—especially Lynn Vosloh—went out of their way to help us locate critical materials for this study. All specimen photos used here are from the Smithsonian holdings. The assistance of numerous collectors and dealers who supplied data on known notes was crucial to the success of this work. Gerome Walton reviewed this manuscript and made several comments which resulted in important corrections. If you are interested in the dates on National Bank notes, read either Walton's original research (Walton, 1977, 1978) or a summary in Huntoon (1981).

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Walton, Gerome, A History of Nebraska Banking and Paper Money, Centennial Publishers, Lincoln, Nebraska, 674 pp., 1978.



NEW SHINPLASTER ENDORSERS IN THE FIELD

On Saturday last officers Crosby and Brackett, assisted by others of the police force, arrested two men, named Ben Monmouth, an Englishman, and Charles Thompson—both butchers, charged with passing bills on the "American Bank" of Dover Hill, Indiana, with the endorsement of "W. B. Banning."

These men have a slaughter house on the Fort Snelling Road, about three miles from the city, where they have been in the habit of butchering cattle, the meat of which was afterwards sold in quantities to the railroad boardinghouse keepers.

The money with the spurious endorsement they used to purchase cattle with. The scene of their swindling operations was in Carver county, among some of the honest rural population, whom they succeeded in inducing to part with sundry fine cattle, giving them as a quid pro quo, this money with the spurious endorsement. Naturally shy of rags, were those sturdy German farmers—and as country people have not so many facilities for posting themselves up as city residents, they were rather unwilling to take the money. The one that did the purchasing has not yet been arrested.

Accidentally of course, at this juncture along comes two travellers—the same now in jail—who, being accosted and interrogated as to the value of the money, pronounced it as "good as gold." So the Germans let their cattle go, receiving about \$170 or \$175 of the rags in return for them.

The Germans sent a boy to help drive the cattle, but after proceeding a short distance, the *travelers* casually overtook the men, and offered to help drive the cattle in for a dollar each, as they were going that way. So the boy was sent back, and the three accomplices got off with their cattle, no doubt chuckling over the greenness and gullibility (sic) of their victims.

But the laugh was on the other side of their mouth soon. The men whom they had swindled, on going to Shakopee to make purchases, were informed that the money was worthless. They started on foot to St. Paul, and arriving here, presented the money to Messrs. W. L. Banning & Co., who, of course, denied the paternity of the trash. The Germans then visited Chief Crosby, and stated the circumstances, when he despatched officers as above to their house to arrest the parties. Monmouth was found hard at work carving up an ox. The hides of the animals were identified, and the speculators arrested.

As the chief operator of the gang was not arrested, the others were released on paying to the Germans the value of their cattle in good money. It would have been difficult to have convicted them, probably, but it seems too bad to turn them off without any punishment for an act which all will condemn as no better than the forgery of a draft or check, which is punished severely.—Saint Paul Daily Minnesotian, Nov. 9, 1958.

Benjamin Levy

EDWARD SCHUMAN

The name Levy is one of the most common surnames of Jewish people. Look through a telephone directory of New York City, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and even Miami, and you will find listed hundreds and hundreds of Levys; one must wonder how many you must call if you wished to speak to Ben Levy. Jewish people who have decended from the tribe of Levi are named Levy or a close derivative of the name.



This \$7 Continental currency note, signed by B. Levy, bears the motto SERENABIT (It will be calm).

There are two Benjamin Levys associated with American numismatics. Among the signers of the Bills of Credit for the Continental Congress in 1776 was Benjamin Levy of Philadelphia.

Little is known of this Benjamin Levy. The notes are signed in the manner of an elderly hand. The signatures are not strong or bold, but appear weak and often seem to have been written in a trembly hand. In all probability, he was at an advanced age when called upon to sign these notes. It is said he was listed as a member of the Midveh Israel, the first Sephardic Synagogue in Philadelphia, and was buried in their cemetery grounds. There are several Benjamin Levys listed in early tax rolls, but absolute identification has not been established.

He is one of the three known Jewish signers of these notes. The other two were Benjamin Jacobs and Samuel Lyon. These prominent men lent credibility to this paper money of the Continental Congress by hand signing its notes. There was nothing to back this currency except the good names, and in some cases the pledged fortunes of these patriots, whose beliefs were so strong that they were able and willing to give up everything.

All Jewish signed colonial notes are highly desireable. The late Richard Picker, a dealer who specialized in colonial numismatics, accumulated one of the largest collections of Jewish signers and introduced me to this sub-specialty more than thirty years ago. These were the only numismatic items of paper he would not sell. He would trade his duplicates for other denominations he was missing.

There is quite a bit more information on the next Benjamin Levy. He was a third generation American, named for his grandfather who had emigrated from London to the American Colonies, and settled in Newport, Rhode Island. Benjamin's father, Simeon (1748-1825), was a teacher of mathematics, Hebrew and English in the school of Shearith Israel Congregation, in New York City, and it was here where Benjamin was born in 1786. He came from a well educated family, considering the time and circumstances.

The father's wage hardly supported the large family of six or seven children, so when Benjamin was of age, he left for New Orleans to seek his fortune. The education he received from his father, and the atmosphere of books and learning absorbed in his home, followed him all his life.

He became the first Jewish bookseller in New Orleans, and after an initial business failure, he established Benjamin Levy and Co. This store offered advertising books, stationery, bindings and subscriptions to the popular literary journals of the day. He believed in advertising profusely in New Orleans and Louisiana newspapers, and offered such varied assortments as home remedy guides, classical literature, history books, novels, classics, biographies, drama and politics. His specialty was legal books, and considerable trade was achieved with attorneys at law. Among the stationery items carried were quills, inks, writing paper, notebooks and such.

He was the first Jewish printer and publisher in the country, and in addition to printing legal forms, notary forms, books and pamphlets, his other specialties were commercial forms, bills of exchange, steamboat bills, custom house forms, lottery tickets, theater tickets and bank checks and bonds. It is these last items that endear him to us numismatically, though some might say that the interesting license form that he printed for the New Orleans City Government which was issued to prostitutes who observed the law which prohibited their occupying ground floor quarters, might have greater appeal.

Benjamin Levy's name appears on many of the early bank checks of New Orleans and that vicinity. Examples from different banks are illustrated. He printed the Louisana State Bond of December 31st, 1828, a 5% Bond of \$1000 denomination, as well as the May 9th, 1833 bond. "Printed by Benjamin Levy-New Orleans" is placed at the bottom of the bond. His talents were also in demand by the State of Mississippi; their issue of 1831 was printed by him. This time his name appears under the heading "State of Mississippi". Even the Texas Republic called upon him to print two of their bond loans of 1836. All of these are of modest rarity and certainly highly collectible to Judaica specialists.

Poor investments in banking stocks and insurance companies, of which he became a member of the board of directors, caused him to fall into bankrupcy later in life. He never resumed his place in business, but assisted his son Alexander Levy who took over the remains as Alexander Levy and Co.

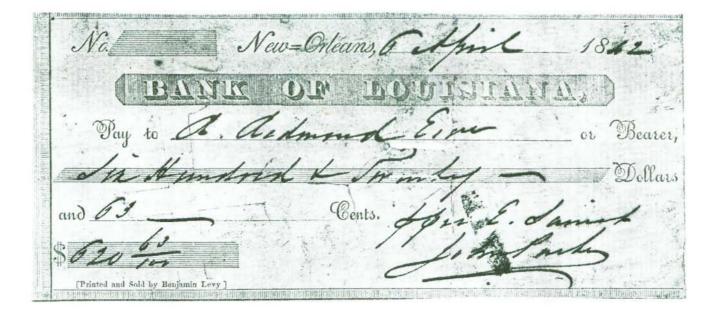
He died on January 10th 1860. The editors of the *Daily Crescent*, a New Orleans newspaper, expressed their respectfor this man in their eulogy:

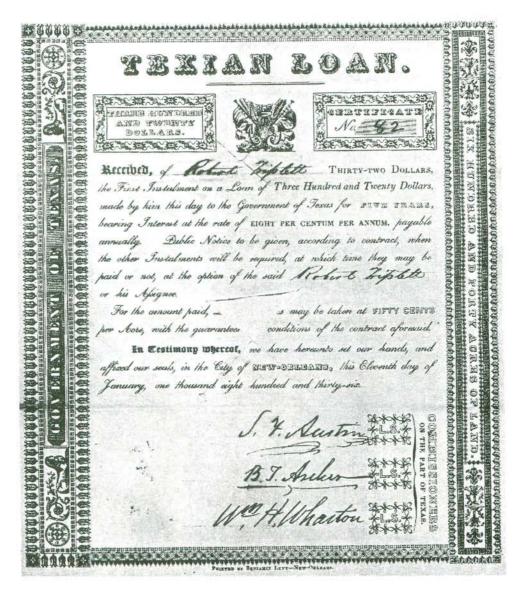
"Death of an Old Citizen.—Benjamin Levy has been called hence; he departed this life yesterday morning at his residence on Canal Street in the 74th year of age. Mr. Levy was a native of Long Island, New York and arrived in this city about the year 1812. His profession as a bookbinder and printer led him to be largely concerned with the art preservative of all arts—printing. In the year 1818 he opened a large and extensive book and stationery store on Conti Street at about the intersection of Exchange Alley. In the year 1822 he established the New Orleans Price Current, which has attained so high an eminence in the commercial world and now located on Camp Street. His connection with the Price Current was of many years' duration. He was one of the pioneers of journalism in our city. For a long period of time—over a quarter of a century—Mr. Levy stood the highest of the high in his vocation. Like thousands of

others he had to undergo the viscissitudes (sic) and revulsions of commerce and trade. He met the adversities and disasters with courage and rectitude. In the many relations of life and as a good citizen he stood high and unblemished. Over forty years ago he became connected by marriage, with the old, respected and ancient family of Prieur. His descendants enjoy high social position in our community. In fine, our departed friend was emphatically a good man; he was universally respected by all our citizens. And thus, one by one, the men of other days are called from this sublunary sphere."



These checks are but two examples of many printed by Benjamin Levy.





The signature of S.F. Austin, on this loan certificate, represents the son of Moses Austin.

Levy's possessions and cash assets amounted to a total of \$1,760, including the value of a slave, and were divided among his son and his sisters. Touching were his comments about slaves. "My wish and direction is that the above Slave Richard is never to be sold, mortgaged out for a longer term than one year at a time, and never to be hired out of the State of Louisiana. I should like to give to each of the coloured people Born into my family viz, Richard-Harry, Samuel, Ellen, Joseph, Martha and Horace and Millee, belonging to my Dear Grand Children some small memento of their old Master, and to whom I have been always strongly attached. This wish, my family will carry out, in the best way they may choose to adopt."

Several books and monographs have been published on Benjamin Levy. He is listed in the book *The Early Jews of* New Orleans by Bertram W. Korn from which most of the material for this article was derived. He is also listed in several registers of early printers and book sellers. One hundred thirty three identifiable books and pamphlets have been attributed to his press. The majority, of legal nature, were reference volumes, penal codes and compilations of appeals and briefs. Acts of incorporations of banks and other business institutions are about a quarter of his publications. The balance consisted of almanacs, city directories and items of general interest. The New Orleans Price Current and Commercial Intelligencer was the first business directory to appear in New Orleans. It listed wholesale and retail prices for most commodities, not only in New Orleans, but in several of the other larger cities as well. However it is as the printer of bank checks and of several city and state bonds that Benjamin Levy should be remembered numismatically.

INTERESTING STATISTICS ON MISSOURI NATIONAL BANKS AND THEIR NOTES

by BRUCE W. SMITH



(Photo from The Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money, courtesy of Gene Hessler)

n Missouri, 265 National banks, out of 289 chartered, issued notes from 123 towns. Two of these towns no longer exist, i.e. Leeds and Carondelet, having been absorbed into Kansas City and St. Louis respectively. One bank, the Interstate National of Kansas City, moved into Missouri from Kansas. Another bank was located in a town that moved! Linn Creek was moved a few miles away when Lake of the Ozarks was constructed; the original site is now beneath the lake. At least one bank moved to another town. The First National Bank of Webb City moved to Carterville in 1897. The town of Luxemburg changed its name to Lemay.

Only six banks in Missouri issued 1875 series \$1s and \$2s; only four banks issued \$5 value backs, and only twelve banks issued \$10 and \$20 value backs. In high denomination notes,

only four banks issued \$50 and \$100 small size notes, only one bank issued type II \$50s and no type II \$100s were issued in Missouri. No bank in Missouri issued \$500 or \$1000 nationals and several banks issued \$50s and \$100s only, for some reason. The banks in Kansas City and Joplin seemed to prefer these denominations (the small \$50 and \$100 notes were issued by two banks in each town).

There were a few odd titles used in Missouri. There were banks at California and Nevada, Missouri; the Conquerer National Bank in Joplin; the Bankers Worlds Fair and Chemical National Banks in St. Louis; the New England, the Interstate and the Stockyards National Banks, and two Drovers National Banks, all in Kansas City. And, as one might assume, several banks were named after their founders.

Number of Banks issuing various types of notes in Missouri

ST. LOUIS FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES

	.000	000000			Amount issued	Notes out 1944	Comments
First Charter	\$1	27		1918 Series			
	\$2 \$5	27 39	total 52 different banks	One Dollar	\$27,908,000	82,511	four signature varieties
	\$10 \$20	27)		Two Dollar	6,600,000	8,202	four signature combinations
1875 Series	\$1	5	1467, 1571, 1803, 1843, 2013	Five Dollar	7,620,000	2,382	three signature
	\$2 \$5	5 25	ditto	Ten Dollar	1,000,000	237	one signature combination
	\$10 \$20	19 19		Twenty Dollar	480,000	93	12 known to exist today
1882 Value Back	\$5	4	5156, 5388, 5827, 5973	Fifty Dollar	200,000	64	30-33 known today
	\$10	12					
	\$20	12		1914 Series Red S	Seal Notes		
Red Seals	\$5 \$10	31 79			nown for number numbers recorded		
	\$20	76		Five Dollar Ten Dollar	2,2xx,xxx 817,xxx		
* * * * *	* * *	* * *	* * 100 00 00 00 00 00	Twenty Dollar Fifty Dollar Hundred Dollar	87,xxx 18,xxx on	aly 119 notes outst	anding on all
	\$50s	\$100s		riundred Donai	iiii di	Stricts:	
Original	5 banks	3 banks	89, 139, 170, 1612, 1665,	1929 Series Small	Size Amounts	issued:	
1875	3	2	170, 283, 2440	Five Dollar	276,000 note	ac	
Brown Back	19	19		Ten Dollar	1,584,000 note		
1882 Date Back	4	4	4425, 4611, 5002, 5172	Twenty Dollar	444,000 note		
Value Back		-			ominations issued		
Red Seal	6	6	170, 283, 3456, 3841, 7179, 8455			in St. Louis	
1902 Date Back	10	10		KANGAG	CITY FEDERA	L RESERVE BAN	W NOTES
1902 Plain Back	5	5	3456, 4425, 5002, 10231, 11037	RANSAS	CITI FEDERA	L RESERVE BAP	N NOTES
Type I small	4	4	3456, 4425, 11344, 13162				
Type II small	1		3456 (only 198 notes issued)		Amount issued	Notes out 1944	
Different banks	34	33		1918 Series			
Small size notes:	\$500 67 ba	anks; \$10 1	10 banks; \$20 101 banks.	One Dollar Two Dollar Five Dollar Ten Dollar Twenty Dollar	\$24,820,000 5,304,000 24,040,000 5,040,000 3,600,000	98,225 7,846 13,404 1,480 674	
			t banks issued small size.	1929 Series			
103 110 1 168 608 6 741 751 7	f 30 of the 15 117 449 656 74 821	118 671	1918 St. Louis \$50 FRBN: 122 138 151 153 674 682 683 689 128 2923 3213 3299	Five Dollar Ten Dollar Twenty Dollar Fifty Dollar Hundred Dollar	2,460,000 1,284,000 612,000 276,000 96,000		

NOTICE

The following have been removed from membership.

6478 Francis Ochenkowski, Ludlow, MA 6577 Paul Rudolf, Norwalk, OH

ERailroad Notes and Scrip of the United States, the Confederate States and Canada

by RICHARD T. HOOBER

(Continued from PM No. 112, Page 186)

ILLINOIS

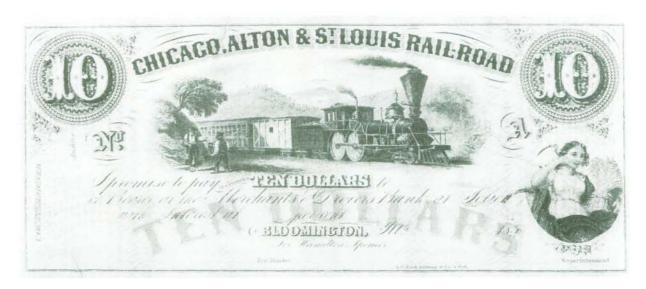
BLOOMINGTON-CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD

5.00 (L) 5. (C) Train. (R) Liberty seated, 5 above.
 10.00 (L) 10. (C) Train. (R) Ceres, 10 above.

Date—1855, part ink.
Imprint—R. C. Root Anthony & Co. N. York.

R5

R5



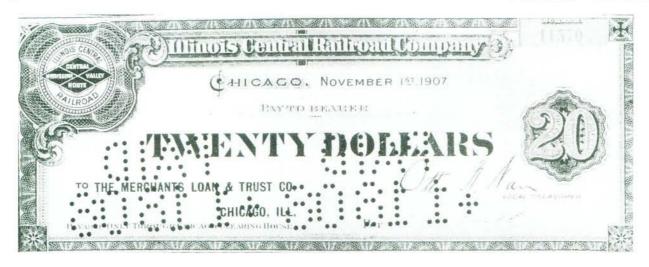
Illinois No. 2.

CHICAGO-ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

The state-owned road was chartered in 1836. The scrip listed was issued during the nation's financial crisis of 1907-1908.

3. 10.00 (L) Insignia. (R) 10. R2

4. 20.00 Similar to No. 3, except for denomination.
 Date—November 1st, 1907.
 Imprint—Western Bank Note & Eng. Co. Chicago.
 R2

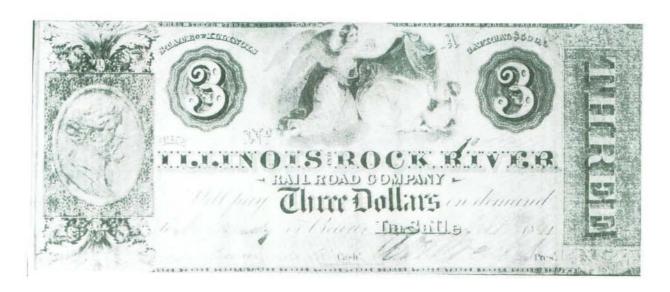


Illinois No. 4.

LaSALLE-ILLINOIS & ROCK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY

Under a Special Act of the legislature, passed February 27, 1842, the railroad was authorized to construct and maintain a line between LaSalle and Dixon. The charter was for 50 years, with construction to start within one year and be completed in five years. However, little construction was actually done.

5.	25¢	No description.	R7
6.	1.00	(L) Medallion head. (C) Ceres between 1s. (R) ONE.	R6
7.	2.00	(L) Medallion head. (C) Female, eagle and shield, between 2s. (R) TWO.	R6
8.	3.00	(L) Medallion head. Female and cherub holding drapery over eagle, between 3s. Date—Oct. 1, 1841, part ink. Imprint—Durand & Company, New York.	R6



Illinois No. 8.

PEKIN-ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY

9. 10¢ (L) 10. (R) Train. R7

10. 25¢ No description.
Date—Nov. 27, 1862.
Imprint—Lith. by Ed Mendel, 162 Lake St. Chicago.

R7

UNKNOWN-ST. LOUIS & SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Although the railroad was chartered by the state of Illinois in 1869, the Paymaster's office was located in Evansville, Indiana, and the Treasurer's office was in St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1870, the line was consolidated with the Evansville & Southern R.R., and the Evansville, Carmi & Paducah R.R. In 1880, the road became part of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad System.

1. 5.00 R7

10.1. 34066 St. Louis & Southeastern Railway Company,
CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOOD FOR FIVE DOLLARS, To H. W. GARDINER, PAYMASTER. of Beater,
payable and space of the paymone, the assessing and the office of the Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo. Three months after date, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum. Good only when countersigned by the paymoster of the Co. Account of
\$500 Auditor. Due, Nova 2. 1 FT wenty-Five per cent. of Preight Hills due the Company may be paid in those Certificates at their face value before maturity thereof. C.

INDIANA

COLUMBUS — MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY

The first railroad in the state, it was chartered in 1832. The line was completed to Indianapolis October 1847.

(L) Woman holding rake, FIVE above, V below. (C) Train, Washington at left, Marshall at right. (R) Farmer picking corn, FIVE above, V below.

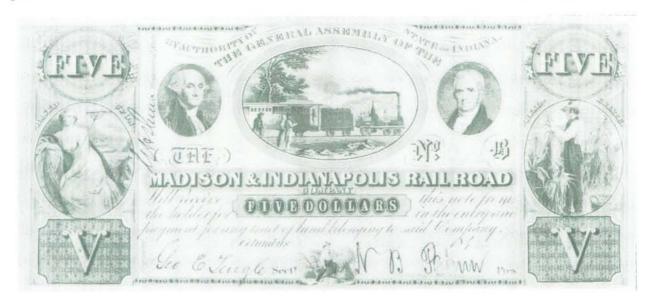
Date-Sept. 14, 1842, part ink.

Imprint — Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, Cincinnati. R4

FORT WAYNE—FORT WAYNE & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY

2. 1.00 No description.

R7



Indiana No. 1.

LOGANSPORT—CRAWFORDSVILLE, LOGANSPORT & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD BANK

Six separate companies bearing the name "Northern Indiana" were incorporated between 1835 and 1855, making it difficult to assign notes to any one particular corporation. This line now belongs to the New York Central System (prior to merging with the Pennsylvania Railroad).

3. 1.00 No description. R7 2.00 No description. 4. R7 5.00 (L) Indian, 5 above, FIVE below. (C) Angel blowing trumpet, eagle. (R) Train, 5 above, FIVE BELOW. R5 (L) Liberty, TEN above. (C) Men and woman gathering grain. (R) State seal, TEN 10.00 above, X below. R5 (L) Medallion head, TEN above, TEN below. (C) Ceres, mill. (R) Train, TEN 10.00 above. R5



Indiana No. 8.

8.	20.00	(L) Justice, 20 above, TWENTY below. (C) Female with harp. (R) Minerva, 20 above. Date—May, 1859, part ink. Imprint—W. L. Ormsby, New York. Baker & Duyckinck, N.Y.	R7
		SPORT—CRAWFORDSVILLE, LOGANSPORT & NORTHERN INDIANA AD COMPANY	
9.	1.00	(L) Female leaning on shield bearing 1, ONE above.(C) Female, eagle and shield.(R) Indian, 1 above. Ornate red reverse.	R5
10.	2.00	(L) Ceres, 2 above. (C) Train. (R) Female holding harp, TWO above and below. Ornate red reverse.	R6
11.	5.00	(L) Train, 5 above and below. (C) Female seated. (R) Ceres, FIVE above. Ornate red reverse.	R5
12.	5.00	Similar to No. 11, except ornate green reverse. Date—Oct. 6, 1854. Imprint—W.L. Ormsby, New York. Baker & Duyckinck, N.Y.	R7



Indiana No. 10.

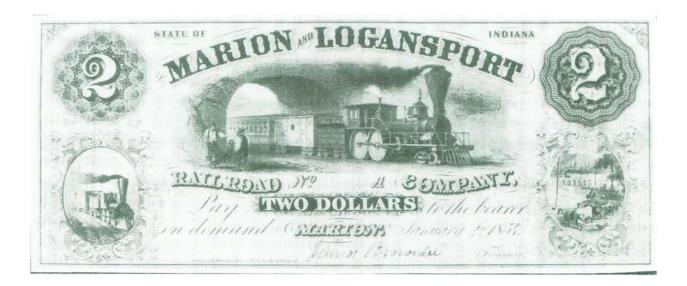
LOGANSPORT-NORTHERN & EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

13. 10.00 No description.

R7

MARION-MARION & LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY

14.	1.00	(L) Woodsman with axe and log, 1 above. (C) Female, eagle. (R) Train, ONE on 1 above.	R6
15.	2.00	(L) Train, 2 above. (C) Train under viaduct. (R) Rider with cattle, 2 above.	R6
16.	5.00	(L) Liberty, 5 above. (C) Train, deer. (R) Ornate panel. Date—January 2, 1854, part ink. Imprint—Danforth, Wright & Co. New York & Philadelphia.	R7



Indiana No. 15.

MARION-MARION & MISSISSINEWA VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY

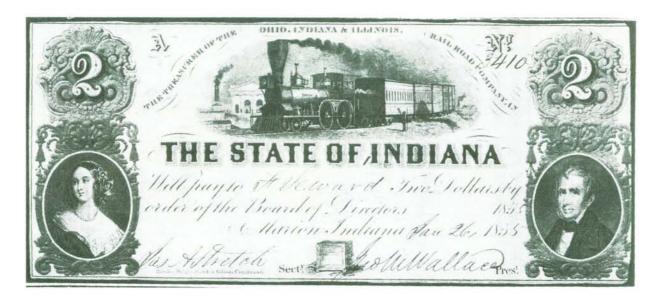
17. 5.00 (L) Female portrait, 5 above, FIVE below. (C) Train. (R) W.H. Harrison, 5 above, FIVE BELOW.
Date—July 14, 1854.
Imprint—Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, Cincinnati & N.Y.
R6



Indiana No. 17.

MARION-OHIO, INDIANA & ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY

18.	1.00	(L) Female portrait, 1 above. (C) Train, large ornate ONE. (R) Female portrait, 1 above.	R5
19.	1.00	Similar to No. 18, except "Secured by Real Estate" under portrait.	R7
20.	2.00	(L) Female portrait, 2 above. (C) Train. (R) W. H. Harrison, 2 above.	R4
21.	2.00	Date—Jan. 26, 1855, part ink. Imprint—Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, Cincinnati. Similar to No. 20, except "Secured by Real Estate" around safe at bottom.	R7



Indiana No. 20.

MUNCIE-FORT WAYNE & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY

The road was incorporated January 15, 1849. During its existence 63.51 miles of grading work was performed, but no actual rails were laid. The company was sold to the Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railway Co. on November 7, 1868. Via several subsequent mergers, it became part of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway System (the Nickle Plate Line).

22.	1.00	(L) Farm scene, 1 above. (C) Woodcutters between 1s. (R) Washington, 1 above, ONE below.	R5
23.	1.00	(L) Train, ONE above. (C) Deer, 1 left. (R) Train, 1 above, ONE below. Red ONE on reverse.	R7
24.	3.00	(L) Train, THREE ABOVE. (C) Deer, 3 left.	R6
25.	3.00	(L) Ceres holding a 3, 3 below. (C) Canal boat, train and farm scene. (R) Daniel Webster, 3 above.	R5

Bunco, Bogus and Bank Robbin'

A Sorry Record Compiled by BARRY WEXLER, SPMC #5000

"Why He Counterfeited"

Alfred S. Cunningham, now in jail in Chicago for counterfeiting, is reported to have made a confession of his crime. He is an old man and for a long time has made counterfeit silver coin of superior excellence. He says that in 1892, he discovered a new power which he believes will displace steam, electricity and all other motive powers. To get money to develop his invention he began to make counterfeit money. In his confession he says: "My conscience rebelled at the thought, but my secret forced me on and on. I was an honest man. I never had wronged any man and I had no wish to do so. I could have made a fortune with my counterfeits. I might have manufactured any quantity of them I chose. There was no limit to the number I could have made. But the presses and dies were abhorrent to me. I used them simply as a means of pursuing my work on the motor.

"I made just enough of the counterfeits to keep me alive and to enable me to work upon my plans for the motor. It was the motor, and not the counterfeiting, that absorbed my life. For five years I struggled on, living in poverty, with wealth lying at my very feet. The few persons who knew me did not know my secret, either of the motor or of the counterfeiting. I guarded the one as jealously as the other. I was so jealous of this motor that I would have sacrificed anything and everything for it, to keep the invention from falling into the hands of others.

"I do not know how much counterfeit money I made during those years, but the amount was small—very small. The bulk of it I hoarded away, to be used in putting together my machine. The detectives found this money when they came, and there was only \$300 of it. I had no confederates, no assistants, no associates in my counterfeiting. I made the money and passed it myself.

"I intended when my invention was finally in shape to be put in the hands of capitalists, to destroy my presses and dies and to bury the recollection of my wrongdoing. I thought I would some day be a great man. I firmly believed it—but now everything is gone—gone. (October, 1902: No. 10).

"Dirty Money In Cleveland"

The health authorities in Cleveland, Ohio, have begun a war against the use of dirty money in that city, claiming that many cases of smallpox and other contagious diseases can be directly traced to its circulation. Many of the banks have agreed to gather in what they can of the worst appearing of the paper now in circulation here and replace it with new bills. Several of the stores have begun to give only new money in change. (September, 1902: No. 9).

"Counterfeits In Safe Deposit Box"

The officers of a safe deposit company in Toledo, Ohio, recently opened a box in its vaults, the rent for which had not been paid in a year. About \$10,000 counterfeit \$10 silver certificates, with the plates from which they were printed, were found in the box, and Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service was notified. An investigation showed that only one attempt to pass a counterfeit bill of that description had been made. This attempt occurred at Greensburg, Ind., and the man who tendered the bill was arrested. He gave the name of Alfred A. Creps, a lawyer of Lima, Ohio. The United States Commissioner before whom Creps was arraigned declined to hold him. A few days after his release Creps committed suicide at Wooster, Ohio. When Chief Wilkie learned these facts he obtained from the deposit company a description of the man, and also wired the Chief of Police of Greensburg for a description of Creps. The description given by the Chief of Police tallied with that of the Toledo company, making it practically certain that Creps was the man who deposited the \$10,000 in the safe deposit company's box. In renting the box the man gave the name of Alfred Kent, and described himself as a book agent of Tiffin, Ohio. (April 1899: No. 4).

"A 'Green Goods' Plant Captured

A most important capture of "green goods" men was effected in Newark, N.J., and this city, by the Post Office authorities last month. Post Office Inspector Michael Boyle planned the capture, which was in every way successful, not only the criminals being caught but for the first time the entire green goods plant was also taken. Five men and one woman were arrested. Four, Joseph R. Baker, Elmer Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Gottlieb, were arrested at No. 25 Water Street, Newark, and George Brown, and Thomas Henry were arrested in this city (N.Y.) Many complaints of green goods victims had been received and Inspector Boyle finally located the plant at No. 25 Water Street, Newark. The New York Post Office Inspectors under Chief Swift being known to the green goods men, Inspectors Cortelyou and Duryea of Philadelphia and Bullman and McMillan of Boston were brought on to shadow the gang. They kept the Water Street house under close supervision for several days, and finally on August 20 they saw a man, evidently a victim, go to the house in the company of Elmer Brown, the alleged "steerer," the one who meets the victim and conducts him to the "turning joint," or place where the robbery is committed. A little way behind Brown and his victim they saw Baker, the "trailer," whose duty it is to see that the victim is not followed by the police. The pair entered the house and later came out. The victim carried a miniature trunk about ten inches long and four wide. That, the inspectors throught, contained the alleged counterfeit money. The "steerer" and "trailer" took the victim to an express office, where the little trunk, which the victim thought contained \$5,000 in bills printed from stolen government plates, was shipped to New Haven, Conn., the victim's home. Then the inspectors closed in and placed the two men under arrest. The victim said he was Antonio Caperossi, a butcher and marketman of New Haven. He admitted that he had paid \$300 for the supposed money, and was thunderstruck when the inspectors secured the trunk and showed him it contained nothing but strips of green paper cut the size of bills. A few moments after Brown and Baker had been arrested a raid was made on the Water Street house, and the Gottliebs were taken into custody. In the house all manner of green goods paraphernalia were found, including circular letters, a dozen or more of the little trunks, and piles of green paper. But the "turners," the two men who sold the money, had left the house when the raid was made. The inspectors, however, knew the habits of the men, and the same night watched the Cortlandt Street ferry. They took Caperossi with them. About 10 o'clock he suddenly exclaimed, "There are the two men who robbed me!" Henry and Brown were then taken into custody. (September, 1902: No. 9).

A Different View of Late Finished Plates Used to Print Small Size Notes

by MICHAEL KANE

eter Huntoon's article in *Paper Money*, Vol. XXIII, No. 3, shows, if anything, that his research is almost impeccable, yet the conclusions from this endeavor border on sophistry. Why he insists on refuting Chuck O'Donnell's claim that those early macro check numbers were "trial" or experimental plates is not clear—especially since his research tables confirm Chuck's speculation.

For instance, Mr. Huntoon states in his second paragraph on page 122, "He (Chuck) speculated that they were (1) the first plates manufactured of their kind and (2) they were used experimentally before regular production of macro plates. The data in Table 3 refutes both claims." (emphasis mine) Although he is correct in showing from Table 3 that these notes were not used experimentally before regular production of the macro plates-EXCEPT of course in the #10 series when plate #87 was not only the original macro plate but also the first production plate for that series, he none-the-less is categorically wrong in refuting O'Donnell's claim that they were the first plates manufactured of their kind-a claim which is verified in Mr. Huntoon's Table 2. Table 2 shows that from the sequential order of numerically numbered plates, the bureau, on September 1, 1936, began uniform back plate 469 on the \$1 series as well as—on the same date!—back plate 470 in macro size numbers. This was a variation-indeed a major variation for the bureau-that would eventually become a standard and established change in the size of all check numbers. Twenty-two months earlier, they had done the same thing with uniform check number 204 on the \$20 series with check number 205 being produced as a micro plate. On different dates, the same procedure happened for the \$5 and \$10 denomination notes with sequential numerical order in micro size plates preceding and following check #307 on the \$5s and 86,87 on the \$10s. These major variations—this departure from the norm-are indeed trial plates and therefore the FIRST to be manufactured. When they were finished and subsequently put into production is irrevelant regarding Mr. Huntoon's refutation of Mr. O'Donnell's claim. In fact, "late finished" is far from a proper definition for any of these "prototype" plates-as indeed they may well be called. Mr. Huntoon seems to have a problem with the definition of "trial" plate in regard to issuance or production as compared with "trial" plate regarding the striking of (engraving) the prototype. Therefore he dismisses their uniqueness on the grounds they weren't put into a production capacity-or finished and put to work-fast enough. In order to clarify the terminology, Mr. Huntoon may want to refer to them as the first macro prototype plates, even though trial plates as Chuck O'Donnell describes this variety is self-evident.

There is no doubt the bureau debated, procrastinated, and had innumerable disagreements about these first prototype plates. In fact, if the tables are correct, the bureau took just over three years from the day the first prototype was struck until the first macro plate was used in an issuance. This seems like a commensurate time lag considering bureaucratic

decision-making, especially such a major change in its printing policies.

Therefore, Mr. Huntoon's claim and refutation of Chuck O'Donnell's definition is rather specious. The striking of a prototype plate is unique and self-evident, and the time frames between when it was finished and eventually used is totally irrevelant to the term we use to describe the plate. In fact, because of the priority of those prototype plates, any notes printed are by definition trial plate notes-regardless of when they were printed. The interesting thing is that these plates were used, period, which can only be attributed to the bureau's fastidious and economical budget. In this regard, these notes will, in the near future, be recognized as a premier and highly desirable major variety, especially the \$10 1934A face #87, which stands as the first and only small size note in any denomination initially issued (in macro check numbers) from the original—or prototype—plate, and as such is a rather rare bird in the esoteric field of Small Size Currency.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB OBSERVES 25th YEAR

The Whittier (California) Coin Club observes its 25th year in September. In recognition of the event, several related items have been prepared. A souvenir card has been produced which shows a second charter banknote of the National Bank of Whittier, courtesy of the Charles G. Colver collection. The note was signed by two Whittier pioneers, F.W. Hadley and I. Hadley, officers of the bank. The bank was chartered October 2, 1900. The history of the bank is repeated on the souvenir card designed by former Whittier Coin Club president, Dr. Sol Taylor (1964-66, 1975). An anniversary banquet is scheduled on September 12th featuring additional souvenirs and banquet favors. Tickets for the banquet are available from anniversary chairman, Nate Bromber, 15540 E. Lambert Rd., Whittier, CA 90604.

The souvenir cards are available to the public at \$2.50 each plus 37¢ for first class postage. A total of 500 cards was printed using the thermography process which gives a raised effect similar to that produced by engraving. Each card is numbered on the back "Copy #_______ of 500". One hundred of the cards are to be retained by the club for speaker's awards, door prizes and mementos. An additional fifty cards will be postmarked on the anniversary date, September 12th at the main Whittier Post Office. These FDC cards will be available after that date at \$3.00 each plus 37¢ postage. Card orders should be sent to Dr. Sol Taylor, P.O. Box 5465, N. Hollywood, CA 91616 with payment made directly to Dr. Taylor.

In its quarter century, the Whittier Coin Club has had amongst its members, Q. David Bowers (who lived in Whittier when he first moved to the West Coast), Richard M. Nixon, Bill Willoughby Sr., W.V. Tracy (life member #1), Bob Davis, Walt Holzworth (one of the original Treasure Salvors), Nate Bromberg (junior numismatist activist), Bob ("Big Roo") Marshall, Australian specialist and junior numismatist sponsor, Francis Rickard, John Ballard, and many others active in local and regional numismatics.

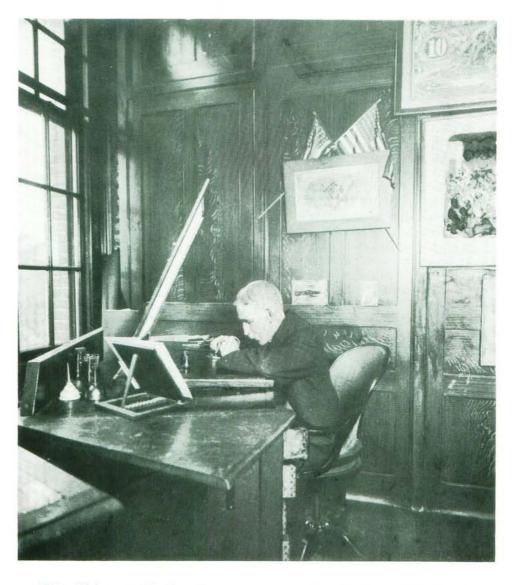
The club meets the second Friday at Parnell Park, Scott Avenue at Lambert Road in Whittier. For club information contact Nate Bromberg.

The Educational Note Designers Blashfield, Low & Shirlaw

by GENE HESSLER

(Continued from PM No. 112, Page 173)

WALTER SHIRLAW and His Work



Walter Shirlaw at work in his studio. At the upper right is the painting for the unissued \$10 educational note. (Courtesy of Frank Levitan)

s a young boy, Walter Shirlaw sketched, modelled in clay and carved in wood. Of these three artistic expressions, sculpting is the only one he did not pursue seriously. Shirlaw gained recognition as a painter, muralist, engraver and as a creator of stained-glass.

Both of his parents were American. However, Walter Shirlaw was born in Paisley, Scotland on 6 August 1838. The elder Shirlaw, an inventor who made hand looms, his wife and their three year old son returned to the United States in 1841. At the age of twelve the young artist-to-be went to work as an office boy for Tirrell and Valentine, real estate speculators. Before his thirteenth birthday, Shirlaw was apprenticed as an engraver to the banknote firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. As he learned the techniques of banknote engraving and design during the day, the ambitious Shirlaw attended art school in the evenings.

After five years, when young Walter Shirlaw had saved \$800—the same amount he would receive for designing the \$5 educational note—he left the banknote firm to pursue a career as a painter. His first paintings to be exhibited—one of which was Eager for the Fray—were seen at the National Academy of the Arts and the Pennsylvania Academy in 1861. Four years later it was necessary for Walter Shirlaw to return to engraving to make a living. As a frustrated painter, Shirlaw moved to Chicago to work as a banknote engraver with the Western Bank Note Co.; he remained there until 1870. During his years with this company the maturing Shirlaw was instrumental in founding the Chicago Art Institute.

As most American artists of the time, Shirlaw felt it necessary to further his study in Europe. In 1870, the year he left the Western Bank Note Co., Shirlaw sailed to Paris. Upon arrival he found the city was under seige¹ by the Germans, so, he immediately travelled to Munich. His first teacher was George Raab; others were Alexander Wagner, A.G. von Rambuerg (Romburgh) and William Lindenschmidt, the younger. Two of Shirlaw's most famous paintings, the *Toning of the Bell* (1874) and *Sheep Shearing in the Bavarian Highlands* (1876) were done while he lived in Munich. The German Government was so impressed with the American's ability that the artist was offered a studio and models at the government's expense.

After seven years in Europe, Walter Shirlaw felt confident enough to return to the United States, this time to make his mark as a painter. In 1880, three years after his return to New York, the forty two year old artist had his most important exhibition. Facilities were unavailable in New York City, so the showing of his paintings took place at the Gallery of Doll and Richards in Boston. The reviews were favorable, but since the exhibition had taken place *outside* New York City, the impact on the fickle art world was muted.

Twelve years later the art world accepted the middle-aged artist. Shirlaw was one of eight American artists, including Edwin H. Blashfield, selected to decorate the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Buildings at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. (see Part I PM No. 112, p. 174) Afterward, like Blashfield, Shirlaw was commissioned to decorate the interiors of buildings and private residences. The American artists had caused a stir in Chicago.



This engraving was lot no. 58 in the Glenn B. Smedley Collection sold by Medlar's Rare Coins & Currency in September, 1981.

Walter Shirlaw also acted as an illustrator for Harper's Monthly, Scribner's Monthly and The Century Magazine. With few exceptions, photography has long since replaced the once popular art of illustration.

As one might surmise, an artist of Shirlaw's status was a member of and often held office in the most prestigious art societies. As stated earlier, this artist helped found the Chicago Institute of Art; he was the first president of the Society of American Artists; he was a founder and member of the Water-Color-Etching and Mural Painter's Society; he was a member of the National Academy of Design; and he taught at the Art Student's League in New York City.

The \$5 educational note, considered by many to be one of the most beautiful banknotes to be issued by our own government, and the \$10 essai for the same series were designed by Walter Shirlaw. The original paintings for both hang in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. As with the other designers of the educational notes, these designs are seldom, if ever, mentioned or listed when the works of this artist are discussed in print.

During his lifetime Walter Shirlaw lived in Holland, Italy, Germany and England, However, it was in Spain that he died the day after Christmas in 1909. He is buried in English Cemetery in Madrid.

* * * *

THE ART WORK OF WALTER SHIRLAW

TITLE	LOCATION/PUBLICATION	TITLE	LOCATION/PUBLICATION
Agriculture and Forestry	Bureau of Engraving and Print-	Jealousy	
Architecture, Commerce and	ing, Washington, D.C. —engraved for the Western Bank	Liberty and Progress	—engraved by G.F.C. Smillie, see <i>Paper Money</i> , Vol. XX, No. 92, p. 81 for illustration
Mechanics	Note Co, by Charles Schlecht	Lost Chord (stained-glass	Private residence
Autumn	"Memorial Collection of Works by Walter Shirlaw," Chicago Art Institute, 1911	window) Lost Stitch	"Cincinnati Art Museum 20th
Bacchinal	Detroit Institute of Art	Lunettes: Garden Fete, Chateau	Annual Exhibition, " 1913 Private Residence, Albany,
Brittany Pastoral	"Annual Exhibition of American Art," Cincinnati Art	d'Anet, Time of Henri II Madonna and Child (Mother	N.Y. "Memorial Collection of Works
Buffalo Hunt	Museum 1900-1945 "Painters from Catlin to	and Child)	by Walter Shirlaw," Chicago Art Institute, 1911
	Russell," Exhibition at the Los Angeles County Art Museum, 1972	Mechanics	—engraved by G.F.C. Smillie, see <i>Paper Money</i> , Vol. XX, No. 92, p. 81 for illustration
Buffalo Hunt	"The Lure of the Great West," F. Getlein ed., Country	Mechanics (unfinished, different from above)	-engraved by Lorenzo Hatch
Dorthea A. Dreier	Beautiful, Wankeaha, WI, 1973 "Collection of the Societe Anonyme," Gallery of Fine	Night, a Reverie	"Memorial Collection of Works of Walter Shirlaw," Chicago Art Institute, 1911
D. J. W.	Arts, Yale University, New Haven, 1920	Old Fiddler	"National Academy of Design 69th Annual Exhibition," 1898
Drying Nets Eager for the Fray	American Art and American	Old Poets	"National Academy of Design 71st Annual Exhibition," 1896
	Art Collections, E.W. Walker, Boston, 1889	Peace and Plenty: Poetry, Art Merriment and Pastoral Life	Private Residence
Electra (same as Physics)	 engraved for the International Bank Note Co. by Lorenzo Hatch 	Pearl	American Mural Painting, Pauline King, Noyes, Platt & Co., Boston, 1901
Electricity Presenting Light to the World	Bureau of Engraving and Printing Washington, D.C.	Psychie	con, Boston, 1701
Figures	History of American Painting, S. Isham, Macmillan Co., 1927	Rainbow (stained-glass window) Roses	Private Residence, NYC National Museum of American
Glass Blowers	"Epic of Industry," M. Kier,		Art, Washington, D.C.
	Pageant of America, Yale University, New Haven, 1926	Rufina	
	v.5,	Sciences: Zoology, Physics, Mathematics and Geology;	Library of Congress, Washing-
Good Morning	Albright Gallery, Buffalo, NY	Archaeology, Botany,	ton, D.C.
Goose Girl	American Art and American	Astronomy and Chemistry	
	Art Collections, E.W. Walker, Boston, 1889	Self Portrait	Chicago Art Institute, and
Gooseherd	Representative Works of Con- temporary Art, A. Trumble, Scribner's Sons, NY 1887		"Catalogue of Memorial Col- lections of Works by Walter Shirlaw" Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, 1910
Gossip		Sheep Shearing in the Bavarian	City Art Museum, St. Louis,
Harmonies		Highlands	MO
In Church	"National Academy of Design 73rd Annual Exhibition," 1898	Spirit of Autumn Leaves (see Autumn)	
Indian Girl		Summer Idyll	Story of American Painting, C.
Indians and Horses with Travois	The Lure of the Great West, F. Getlein		Caffin, F.A. Stokes Co., NY, 1907
Indians Driving Cattle	Ibid	Susannah and the Elders	Boston Museum of Fine Arts
Innocense Fears Not the Law	Essex County Court House, Newark, N.J.	Swans	"National Academy of Design 70th Annual Exhibition,", 1895

(The engravings of Walter Shirlaw, most of which are unknown, are yet to be cataloged.)

TITLE

LOCATION/PUBLICATION

Benjamin, D. Lothrop & Co.,

Boston, 1879

The Toilet	"National Academy of Design 78th Annual Exhibition," 1903		
Toning of the Bell	American Art and American Art Collections, E.W. Walker, Boston, 1889		
Untitled vignette	\$5, Bank of Hamilton, Ontario		
As above	Pittsburgh Pure Beer Brewing Co. Bond		
Untitled vignette	World's Columbian Exposition Certificate		
Preceding, altered	\$1,000, Chicago Edison Co. Bond		
Untitled vignette of boy and girl			
Very Old: German Peasant	"Memorial Collection of Work by Walter Shirlaw," Chicago Art Institute, 1911		
Water Lillies	National Museum of American Art, Washington, D.C.		
Wheat Fields	Detroit Institute of Art		
Ya ho'	Our American Artists, S.G.W.		

SOURCES

American Artists and Their Works, S. Walker & Co., Vol. 1, Boston, 1889

S.G.W. Benjamin, Our American Artists, D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, 1886

Brochure of the Mural Painters—A National Society Publication, published by The Society, New York, 1916

Gene Hessler, U.S. Essay, Proof and Specimen Notes, BNR Press, Port Clinton, Ohio, 1979

Pauline King, American Mural Painting, Noyes, Platt & Co., Boston, 1901

Thomas F. Morris, *The Life and Work of Thomas F. Morris, 1852-1898*, ed. Barbara R. Mueller, pub. by the author, 1968

Isabel S., and Kate M. Munroe, Index to Reproductions of American Paintings, The H.W. Wilson Co., New York, 1948

Esther Ailleen Park, Mural Painters in America, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburgh, Kansas, April, 1949

Herbert Small, Handbook of the New Library of Congress, Curtis and Cameron, Boston, 1901

Glenn B. Smedley, "Walter Shirlaw, Paper Money Designer," The Numismatist, Vol. 75, No. 8, 1962.

Glenn B. Smedley Collection, auction conducted by Medlar's Inc., San Antonio, 25 & 26 September 1981.

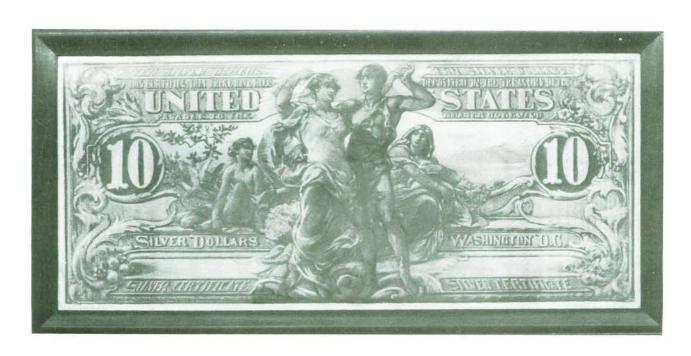
Newspaper clippings in the New York Public Library

Lyn Wall Smith and Nancy Dustin Wall Moure, Index to Reproductions of American Paintings, The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, N.J. & London, 1977

Who Was Who in America, Vol. I, 1897-1942, A.N. Marquis Co., Chicago, 1943

NOTES

 Both Degas and Manet, artists with whom Shirlaw must have been familiar, put aside their palettes and brushes to defend the city as members of the militia.



B.E.P. NEWS THE EAGLE

The intaglio print of an American Eagle was produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the 93rd Anniversary Convention of the American Numismatic Association being held in Detroit, Michigan from July 28 through August 1, 1984.

The original engraving of this American Eagle was executed by Master Engraver John Eissler in 1939 after a water-color by William A. Roach. The engraving is from the archives of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The print was produced on an antique intaglio hand press. The Eagle is printed in green ink on cream parchment stock.

This is the third and final American Eagle print in a series of three. The same printing plate was used to produce all three prints. The first and second Eagles were issued in brown and blue respectively. FUN '84 eagle prints sold at the show and through the mail totaled 2,025. While final figures are not yet available for the blue Eagle prints, 387 were sold at the MEM-PHIS '84 convention.

The American Eagle prints were issued in a continuing effort by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to broaden its educational exhibit program and to enhance communications with both collectors of fine engravings and the general public.

BEP TO ANNOUNCE EXHIBIT SCHEDULE IN AUGUST

Bureau of Engraving and Printing Director Robert J. Leuver has announced that the Bureau's Fiscal Year 1985 exhibit schedule will be made public in August 1984.

"Our original intention was to announce our show selections by June 30," Mr. Leuver said. "However, we have received a large volume of requests and we are carefully reviewing each of them. We wish to establish a schedule that will permit the maximum number of people across the country to view our products."

The Bureau is expanding its Exhibit and Souvenir Card Program for FY '85 to four numismatic and four philatelic shows, with a souvenir card to be issued for each. At certain shows, the Bureau will demonstrate a Spider press, which is a 19th Century hand press.

Cash Prize for 1985 NCW Logo Design

American Numismatic Association president Q. David Bowers has announced the reappointment of Nancy Green, ANA librarian, to chair National Coin Week 1985 that will be held April 21 to 27. Initiated to the chairmanship in 1984, Mrs. Green is already formulating plans for next year, having chosen the theme "Numismatics: Open the Door With Books."

As a result of chairwoman Green's suggestion, the ANA will conduct a contest to determine the design of the official 1985 NCW logo. Since it will be used on posters, buttons, stationery and other promotional materials, it must communicate its message clearly in a variety of sizes and applications. ANA will award \$250 to the winner, who must be an Association member. Designs should incorporate the NCW theme and they become the property of ANA.

Entries must be received at ANA headquarters no later than August 31, 1984. The winner will be announced in the November issue of *The Numismatist*. For an entry blank and further information, write to Nancy W. Green, National Coin Week 1985, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901.

This is an opportunity for someone to design a NCW Logo, and spread the word about paper money. Books are the research tools of all numismatists and syngraphists. As of this moment, I will be experimenting with designs that include books on all divisions of our hobby, i.e., coins, medals and paper money; I hope many of you will do the same. (ed.)

BNR Press Announces Book Preparation

The manuscript for an exciting, innovative documentation of U.S. Loans by Gene Hessler has been completed. Anyone interested in United States financial history will want this book titled, An Illustrated History of U.S. Loans 1775-1898. Members of the art community will also benefit from this book since it could serve as a chronicle to demonstrate the development of financial engraving in this country. In Mr. Hessler's usual thoroughness, designers and engravers are identified.

Nothing of substance has been written on this broad subject for forty years. The author has gone beyond what any writer or cataloger has done thus far by illustrating what could otherwise be considered as a dull subject. The American Revolution, Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American Wars are documented for the first time with the illustrations of the fiscal paper that financed these conflicts. These are but four events that prompted the issue of treasury notes, bonds, certificates of deposit and related fiscal paper documented in *An Illustrated History of U.S. Loans 1775-1898*.

The illustrations, many of which are works of art, can be found, with few exceptions, in no other publication; they alone will make this book a major addition to libraries, public and private. To achieve what no one else has done, Gene Hessler has consulted with collectors in the United States and England, and the various bureaus and departments in Washington, D.C. that were able to make information available, as well as material, much of which is unique, that served as the illustrations.

Q. David Bowers, President of the American Numismatic As-sociation, has written the foreword to Mr. Hessler's latest work.

Publication date will be announced in the near future. BNR Press is located at 132 E. Second Street, Port Clinton, OH 43452.



Dick Balbaton receives an award for his slide presentation in Memphis.

POPE'S VISIT TO QUEBEC COMMEMORATED ON STORE TRADE NOTES

by JERRY REMICK

The J.A. Moisan grocery store, 699 Rue St. Jean, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada G1R 1P7 has just released a 5 cent and a 10 cent trade note to commemorate the visit of Pope John Paul II to Quebec City this Sept. 9th and 10th. A set of the 2 notes in a plastic holder is available at \$2.00 U.S. postpaid.

Both notes are identical except for color and denomination. A portrait of the Pope is shown at the left side on the face and the skyline of Quebec City appears in the center. The store, as it appeared in 1890, is featured on the reverse.

The notes are the same size as U.S. and Canadian banknotes. The back of the 5 cent note is printed in

yellow and that of the 10 cent in green. The printing on the face is in black with a lighter shade of the note's color filling in the blank spaces. The serial number is printed in red. The edition is limited to 6,000 notes of each denomination. The high quality paper on which the notes are printed contains tiny colored paper discs. The plates were engraved and the notes printed by J.B. Deschamps, Inc. of Beauport, Quebec, a subsidiary of the Canadian Banknote Co. Ltd.

The notes are given to store customers at the rate of one percent of the total value of their purchase. They are valid for merchandise in the store at any time and bear no expiration date. A 33 mm nickel trade token of 30 cents denomination, bearing the portrait of the Pope with Quebec City in the background, is also in use and is available at \$1.75 U.S. postpaid. A series of 6 trade notes featuring the portrait of Jacques Cartier (available at \$5.50 U.S. postpaid) is also used in the store. However, the supply of the 10 cent note is exhausted and only available in the complete sets.





Saudi Arabia Issues New Notes

SPMC member Ahmed Elseroui, of Cairo, informs us that The Bank of Saudi Arabia has issued 1, 5, 10, 50 and 500 rial notes, all with new designs. This is the first time the 500 rial denomination has been issued, it bears a portrait of King Abd Elaziz Saud on the face, the Kaaba Mosque is seen on the back. All other notes have a portrait of King Fahd on the face, the remaining portions of each bear different designs.



Face: brown, light green, lilac, portrait of King Fahd



Face: brown, green portrait of King Fahd and sailing boats



Face: redbrown, portrait of King Fahd.



Face: multicolored, portrait of King Fahd and mosque of Jerusalem



Face: multicolored, portrait of King Abd Elaziz Al Saud and the Kaaba,



Back: brown, yellow, mountains and flowers



Back: violet, green, oil refinery



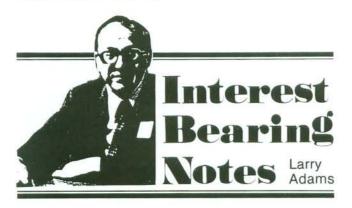
Back: brown, dark green, palm trees



Back: brown, green, facade of Jerusalem Mosque



Back: multicolored, a view of Kaaba Mosque



Convention time is here as I write this. We have just returned from Memphis, and ANA is just ahead.

MEMPHIS 1984

The Memphis show was different this year at a new location. We used shuttlebusses to get back and forth from the Convention Center to our hotels. Mike Crabb and his committee are again to be commended for putting on another super show.

SPMC held a board meeting, followed by a general meeting. It was announced that SPMC is studying the possibility of the concept of an SPMC-sponsored paper money show on the East Coast in the fall of 1985. No decisions have been made yet, and it is expected that the topic will be further discussed at ANA. This show would not compete with the Memphis show, but it would be an annual show.

The Alabama book was released at the Memphis show, and was well received; several cases of books were sold. If you haven't purchased your copy yet, send a check for \$12 to R.J. Balbaton, SPMC Book Sales Dept., 116 Fisher Street, North Attleboro, MA 02760. COIN WORLD carried a review of it in their July 4, 1984 issue.

Also discussed at Memphis was our book program. The Pennsylvania book has been typeset, and is being proofread as this is written. It will be about 600 pages—the largest of any SPMC book. The Arkansas book is being typed, and will soon be typeset for proofreading. It is expected that Pennsylvania will be out early in 1985, with Arkansas to follow. Several proposals for other SPMC books have been received in recent months. These were briefly discussed at Memphis, but no action was taken. Roger H. Durand, SPMC Vice-President, was named chairman of a committee to study books that might be published by the SPMC. One book that has been offered is a book by Maryland dealer Fred Bart, who is nearing completion of a book about paper money errors. Contact Roger if you have any comments or suggestions about other SPMC books.

Souvenir cards sold fairly well at the Memphis show again this year, and we will be selling them at ANA and perhaps other regional shows before the end of the year. We are going to continue to promote the sale of them. Order additional mint cards for \$5.50 for one card/\$4.50 for two or more cards by mail from:

John Wilson—SPMC Mint Card P.O. Box 27185 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53227 Reports given at the SPMC meeting showed progress in the book program, our publication, PAPER MONEY, under the guidance of new Editor Gene Hessler, the souvenir cards, and new members. We are pleased to hear of the interest shown in our Society.

Several awards were presented at our meeting in Memphis. Member Nancy Wilson received the SPMC best-in-show award for her exhibit of \$10 Interest-bearing Notes. Krause Publications and the *Bank Note Reporter* presented the "Most Inspirational Exhibit" award to veteran Dr. Glenn Jackson for his exhibit, "Charles Schlecht on U.S. Currency." Also, special thanks was given to Dick Balbaton, who presented an interesting slide program at our general meeting on "French Banknotes." He was presented an Award of Merit for presenting his program and for his service to the Society.

This year we did something a little different from a banquet or breakfast. On Saturday evening an informal barbeque dinner was held at Charlie's Rendezvous, across from the Peabody Hotel. There was an informal atmosphere and it was enjoyed by all.



Dr. Glenn E. Jackson receiving the *Bank Note Reporter* Award from David Harper. (Cover photo)



Les Winners, C. Fred Schwan, Mike Crabb and Wendell Wolka at Charlie's Rendezvous.













Bourse floor at Memphis

Nancy Wilson, Best of Show Award winner and Pres. Larry Adams.

John Wilson, Larry Adams and Bernard Schaaf, MD.

Larry Adams and SPMC Treasurer James Stone.

Robert J. Leuver, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The BEP "Spider" hand press in operation.

(Photographs by Roy Peterson)

SPMC PATRON'S ASSOCIATION

Tom Denly of Denly's Coins of Boston, has agreed to continue the SPMC Patron's Association, which was started last year. We had a very good response, and it not only helped our revenue, but provided a convenient way for members to pay memberships, buy books and souvenir cards, as well as a ticket to the Memphis social function, and to make a contribution to the Society.

A flyer is again enclosed describing the program, and inviting you to participate. We encourage you to do so this year. Remember, the deadline is December 31, 1984. Remember also that your contribution is tax deductible. The application blank is on the back of the flyer itself. Support SPMC and its many programs by joining the Patron's Association today!

Well, that's about it for this column. I will have a complete report on ANA activities next time, and other updates on activities and programs.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

EDITORIAL DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MATERIAL TO PAPER MONEY MAGAZINE

ATTENTION:

Authors

Advertisers

Organizations

Members and others who send articles, ads, news releases and other material for publication

THE YEARLY PUBLICATION SCHEDULE IS AS FOLLOWS:

DEADLINE	ISSUE	MAILED TO MEMBERS
December 1	January/February	February 1
February 1	March/April	April 1
April 1	May/June	June 1
June 1	July/August	August 1
August 1	September/October	October 1
October 1	November/December	December 1

HAVE A QUESTION OR PROBLEM? HERE'S YOUR SPMC CONTACT

Area of Concern:	Person to Contact:
Change of Address Non-receipt of magazine	George Frebert Dover Litho Printing Co. 1211 North DuPont Highway Dover, Delaware 19901
***************************************	***************************************
 Payment of Dues for EXISTING Memberships. Presentation of Bills for Payment by SPMC. Payment of Life Membership Fees (\$300). 	James F. Stone SPMC Treasurer P.O. Box 89 Milford, N.H. 03055
***************************************	***************************************
 Requests for Membership Application Blank Brochures. Requests for reinstatement or questions on EXISTING memberships. Resignations. Reports of Deaths. 	Robert Azpiazu, Jr. SPMC Secretary P.O. Box 1433 Hialeah, Florida 33011
***************************************	***************************************
- NEW Applications for Membership.	Ron Horstman SPMC New Membership Coord. P.O. Box 6011 St. Louis, MO 63139
***************************************	***************************************
 General Questions Regarding SPMC. Complaints. Suggestions and Ideas. General Book Project Questions. 	Larry Adams SPMC President P.O. Box 1 Boone, Iowa 50036
 Magazine Articles (Submission). Magazine Advertising. 	Gene Hessler—Editor Box 416 Oradell, NJ 07649
***************************************	***************************************
— Orders for SPMC Books.	Dick Balbaton SPMC Book Sales Coordinator 116 Fisher Street North Attleboro, MA 02760
***************************************	***************************************
 Research and Information for Wismer Book Project. Offers of Help to Work on SPMC Books. 	Richard T. Hoober Wismer Book Project P.O. Box 196 Newfoundland, PA 18445

 Library Usage. Donations of Books to SPMC Library. SPMC Patron's Association. 	Wendell Wolka P.O. Box 366 Hinsdale, Illinois 60521
***************************************	***************************************
— Mail Orders for Mint Souvenir Cards.	John Wilson SPMC Mint Card P.O. Box 27185 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53227
***************************************	***************************************
 Awards. Suggestions and nominations for Awards, e.g., SPMC Award of Merit, Nathan Gold Award. 	Steven Whitfield P.O. Box 1122 Omaha, NE 68101
***************************************	***************************************
 Membership Recruitment. Suggestions for Recruiting New Members. Offers of Help to Recruit New Members. 	Roger H. Durand SPMC Vice-President P.O. Box 186 Rehoboth, MA 02769

— Publicity.— SPMC News Releases.	C. John Ferreri — Publicity Chairman P.O. Box 33 Storre, CT 06268



Memory and the printed word, these are but two topics woven into the fascinating scenario of *The Discoverers* by Daniel J. Boorstin. As I read the section that covered these two subjects I couldn't help but associate both with the study and collecting of paper money, or syngraphics if you prefer.

Most often we associate the invention of printing with the 15th century goldsmith Johann Gutenberg. Movable type, which he introduced to the western world was already in operation during the 8th century in Korea. However, it is unlikely that Gutenberg based his invention on this earlier use. Printing from woodcuts can be traced to 3rd century Korea.

Before printed matter was made available, one had to rely on memory for facts, figures and anything else that was of personal concern, but was not stored in a written manuscript. To accomplish this, one often went to a teacher who gave instructions in how to *remember*. Lessons of this type aided the development of memory for more than names and telephone numbers, the primary reason for many current memory courses.

In *The Discoverers* we find that when Simonides wanted to teach the Athenian statesman Themistocles the art of memory, the latter refused. "Teach me not the art of remembering, but the art of forgetting, for I remember things I do not wish to remember, but I cannot forget things I wish to forget." In what often seems like a chaotic world, there is something to be said for forgetting, according to Boorstin. "In a century when the stock of human knowledge and of collective memories would be multiplied, recorded, and diffused as never before, forgetting would become more than a prerequisite for sanity."

Mark Twain said that when we are young we can remember everything, including the things that didn't happen. But, when we become older, we can only remember the things that didn't happen.

Twain's words are reasonably accurate, except when it comes to collectors of paper money. Yes, we remember that note we didn't get, because we were too late, or didn't have enough money to purchase it. But we will never forget that moment of near nirvana when the chase ended and we finally found, and soon owned that elusive note of superior condition, the rare signature combination that scarce national bank note or.... These moments will be etched in our memories forever.

To keep the clutter of our minds at a minimum, we simply remember where to go to find the facts and figures that aid us in our personal quest; these we find in the printed word.

Huntoon, Warns, Friedberg, Shafer, Hickman & Oakes, O'Donnell, Blake, Gengerke, Newman, Pick, Schwan, Boling, Jackson, Breen, Van Belkum are just some of the writers whose words appear in print, and, who we rely on for reference again and again. However, we should not, and cannot overlook isolated articles by collectors who are specialists in their own field. Specialized articles, the result of years of

research and collecting, can be of immense help to others who are researching *their* field of interest; there is always an overlapping of information.

So, formulate your findings and submit them to *Paper Money*. Your words could lighten the research burden of a fellow collector or researcher, just as the words of others have helped you. REMEMBER to do this!

Cicero writes of the ancient Greek lyric poet Simonides who was hired to honor Scopas at a banquet. In his poem of tribute, Simonides devoted half to Scopas the remainder to Castor and Pollux, the divine twins. Scopas said, under the circumstances, he would only pay half of the agreed amount. Simonides was told there were two young men to see him at the door; he found no one. But at that very moment the roof collapsed, burying all the guests. The two mysterious callers were of course Castor and Pollux who repaid the poet in their own way. The bodies of the unfortunate guests were mangled beyond recognition. So, Simonides, with his remarkable memory was called upon, and was able to identify each guest as he remembered where each sat. If a similar calamity would have happened a few years ago as John Hickman addressed an SPMC banquet, I feel confident, with his prodigious memory, John could have duplicated this extraordinary accomplishment.

Recruitment Report

If the Society of Paper Money Collectors is to remain a leader in the field of syngraphics, a moderate growth rate must be maintained. For the welfare of the society, everyone must get involved in recruitment. If every member recruited just one new member and each new member recruited another new member we probably would have the most influential organization in numismatics. There is no doubt that this pyramid system would enable the society to accomplish all its objectives. It is our duty to each other to help maintain our membership.

In keeping with this recruiting objective, the top recruiters will be recognized in our bi-monthly magazine. Also, at the Memphis meeting, an award will be presented to the top recruiter of the year. This award will be designated the Vice President's Plaque. The top individual recruiter and the top dealer recruiter will be honored with this award.

Last 2 month period

	Larry Adams	14	John Wilson	3
Member	Robert Azpiazu	6	Charles Colver	2
	James Stone	5		
Dealer	Richard Balbaton	5		
	Kagin's	3		

New brochures containing applications have been printed with space for the sponsor's number as well as his signature to facilitate the assigning of proper credit for sponsoring the new member. A supply of these new brochures can be obtained by contacting your "New Member Recruitment Chairman", Roger H. Durand, P.O. Box 186, Rehoboth, Mass. 02769.

Literature Review

United States Paper Money Grading Standard by Herbert J. Kwart; Five Seasons Publishers, PO Box 397, Hiawatha, IA 52233; 1984; 44 pp, softbound. Available from the publisher at \$7.95 + postage/handling (\$10.55 postpaid overseas).

After reading the advertisements for this booklet, including those in world paper money publications promising that its standard would also be useful to collectors of world notes, I was looking forward to a comprehensive synthesis of past and present grading systems for paper money. The author has been a collector, dealer, and investment counselor for paper money collectors for many years; my first correspondence with him is dated 1976. I was especially interested in the universal applicability promised; after all, paper money should be easier to grade than coins, and more susceptible to a universal standard, because paper money lacks high points and design features which show "first wear." It should be unnecessary to have a separate grading standard for each nation's paper, or even each series of paper with a nation's issues, such as we must use for Commonwealth coinage and various US coinage design types.

Alas, I am sorely disappointed. This booklet is poorly written, unedited, contains errors of fact, and provides no new insights for collectors of notes in grades below XF. It seems to be aimed at investors, with the intent of justifying a price structure for uncirculated paper money similar to that used for US coins. There are no less than FOUR subdivisions of the grade "crisp uncirculated" (CU) in this booklet, and if you can believe it, they are designated CU-67, CU-65, CU-63, and CU-60. There are also adjectival descriptions for these subdivisions: superb gem CU, gem CU, choice CU, and (mere) CU. My goodness.

There are some good features to the booklet. We are cautioned about the dangers of PVC for storage notes, and are given some information about doctored notes. Kwart does indeed present an earlier grading standard (Sandrock/Long), and his discussion of it makes it appear that he wants us to use it. However, upon turning page 19, we are suddenly offered the ''new'' standard, without any clarification of the relationship (if any) between the earlier one and the new one. It's all downhill from there.

The "new" definition of CU-60 allows "rounded corners," "small pin holes," "margin missing" (from close cutting, not damage), "handling marks very pronounced," "minor foxing in design," "minor smudges or stains," and "minor wrinkles." The only defects not allowed are bent corners and folds.

Moving up the scale toward Superb Gem CU-67, we gradually lose the pinholes, foxing, smudges, rounded corners, and so forth, and begin to measure margins. If *opposite* margins are equal, the note may qualify for CU-65. Only when *all* margins are equal (and all forms of defect are absent) does the note qualify as a CU-67 item. I leave it to the reader to try to guess how many note designs attempt to provide equal margins on *all* sides of every note on a sheet—certainly not US National Currency. The only time we get equal margins on four sides of some notes is if the cutting is *in error*; is that what we want to call a CU-67 note? Saints preserve us when we move to modern designs with no frame lines to define a margin. Finally, the new standard never mentions a need to look at the margins on the back of a note. If we do, we will certainly be forced to use split grades (anybody for CU-60/67, to account

for the off center face with minor stains opposite a perfect back?).

Moving down scale toward fine and lower grades, the new standard follows the Pick standard fairly closely, and is a full grade different from the Sandrock/Long standard in grades below XF. Having two different standards presented in the same booklet is needlessly confusing. It is at these lower grades that I was hoping for better definition of "how grubby is dirty" and "how flabby is limp." The new standard does not help. The photographs are an aid, but as they are themselves doctored to make the defects show up better, it is hard to relate the photographs to actual notes in hand. It also appears that some of the notes used as examples were artificially "circulated," which tends to make them hard to equate to the notes we actually find for sale in the marketplace.

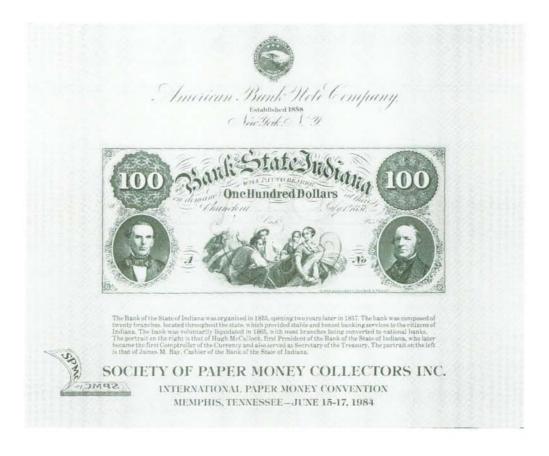
In short, this booklet is not very useful for the hobbyist. It may have some utility for dealers who like to sell adjectival puff or whose buyers know nothing about paper money and will feel more comfortable with something that sounds like ANACS. The final irony is the frontispiece, a lovely "lazy deuce" National which Kwart describes as "in choice uncirculated condition." It can't possibly be, because the top margin is cut into the design on the left corner! By Kwart's own standard it can be no better than "crisp uncirculated" CU-60.

This book is NOT RECOMMENDED. I'm sorry to say so, because I was hoping for so much more.

Reviewed by Joseph E. Boling, N.L.G.

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\$100 INDIANA NOTE FEATURED FOR 1984 CARD:



This year's Society of Paper Money Collectors souvenir card, to be issued at the 1984 International Paper Money Show in Memphis, Tennessee on June 15-17, illustrates an obsolete bank note from the 1850s, which features three vignettes, including two portraits of officers of the Bank of the State of Indiana. The portrait on the right is that of Hugh McCulloch, first president of the Bank of the State of Indiana, who later became the first Comptroller of the Currency, and also served as Secretary of the Treasury. McCulloch's portrait appears on the 820 Third Charter National Bank Notes.

10,000 cards have been produced from the original plates by the world famous American Bank Note Company. Cards will be available at the show, but will also be available by mail in either mint or first-day-of-issue postally cancelled versions. All mail orders are shipped to you via First Class mail in heavy cardboard mailers.

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\$4.50 for two or more cards by mail

(Make check payable to SPMC)

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- 6470 James Miller, 46 Euston Rd., Garden City, NY 11530; C, Bermuda, Hawaii.
- 6741 B.J. Geissinger, P.O. Box 524088, Miami, FL 33152; C&D, Cuba-Bahamas-US.
- 6742 Philip Cafasso, P.O. Box 83, Teaneck, N.J. 07666; C, MPC, U.S. Nationals.
- 6743 Library, Cape Fear Technical Inst., 411 N. Front Street, Wilmington, NC 28401.
- 6744 Eugene Rowe, 5437 S. Kansas, Wichita, KS 67216; C, Large size US Legal Tender.
- 6745 Tony Mallin, 6351 N. Oakley Ave., Chicago, IL 60659.
- 6746 Paul Balter, 947 Jackson, River Forest, IL 60305; C, U.S. type notes.
- 6747 Ernest Kirkland, 337 Twinbrook, Danville, KY 40422; C, U.S., Confederate World.
- 6748 William Jamke, 13150 Harriet Ave. S. No. 298, Burnsville, MN 55337; C, Wis. Nationals, Type Notes.
- 6749 Gregory M. Seguin, 8502 Honeytree Blvd., Canton, MI 48187; C&D, Small size 1928-date.
- 6750 Larry Newman, 5 Riverside Dr., New York, NY 10023; C, All.
- 6751 Robert Butler, 1509 Shaffer Drive, Lorain, OH 44053; C, Large U.S. Currency.
- 6752 John Mielke, 7500 Lake Drive, Lino Lake, MN 55014; C.
- 6753 Anthony Swiatek, P.O. Box 218, Manhasset, NY 11030; C&D.
- 6754 Joseph Twomey, P.O. Box 473, Concord, NH 03301; C.
- 6755 K. Halldorsson, P.O. Box 433, 220 Hafnarfjordur, Iceland; C, Iceland.
- 6756 Judson Landrum III, 2200 Little Valley Rd., Birmingham, AL 35216; C, Alabama obsolete banknotes.
- 6757 Paul Cannoe, Apt. K-371, 314 Avon Rd., Davon, PA 19333; C, Old U.S., Canada, Philippines.
- 6758 Jason Hubbard, 2167 Wentworth Ln., Memphis, TN 38138; C, Modern U.S. Bank Notes.
- 6759 Frank Sanders, P.O. Box 854, Conway, S.C. 29526; C&D, South Carolina & Conf.
- 6760 Richard E. Badwey, P.O. Box 34431, Bethesda, MD 20817.
- 6761 James Haxby, Compu-Tech Services Inc., 615 South St., Garden City, NY 11530; C&D, General.
- 6762 Thomas Warfel, 70710 Elkhart Rd. C&M #3, Edwardsburg, MI 49112; C, U.S.
- 6763 H.S. Benton, 6017 Jameson Rd. Armarillo, TX 79106; C, large
- 6764 Jerry Hammer, 1510 Jannan, Arlington, TX 76014; C.
- 6765 Wayne Stolt, 1529 P St., Anchorage, AK 99501; C&D, U.S.—Alaska Nationals.
- 6766 D.G. Berryhill, P.O. Box 634081, Margate, FL 33063; C.
- 6767 Clyde Ray, P.O. Box 2409, Muscle Shoals, AL 35661; C&D, State Banks.
- 6768 John M. Carnival, 350 Merrick Rd. 3-W, New York, NY 11570; C.

- 6769 Paul Alan Andrews, 4454 Whisperwood Dr., Martinez, GA 30907; C, U.S. Type, MPC.
- 6770 Vasco McCoy, P.O. Box 298, Texarkana, TX 75501; C, Modern, Foreign.
- 6771 Charles De Muth, 1215 Oak St., Connellsville, PA 15425; C, Nationals.
- 6772 Wm. Carl Livaudais, 7628 Bullard Ave., New Orleans, LA 70128; C, U.S. & World.
- 6773 Hercules Glover, Jr., 1818 Anthony Ave., Bronx, NY 10457; C&D.
- 6774 Edward Flaherty, 1 Mt. Vernon Park, Malden, MA 02148; C, U.S. 1861-65, Confed. & Southern States.
- 6775 Bill Yatchman, 5860 Newburgh Rd., Westland, MI 48185; C&D.
- 6776 Yasha Beresiner, 1A Camden Walk, Islington Green, London, N18DY; C&D.
- 6777 Robert D. Cordover, 29 Hanover Place, Canterbury, Kent, England, CT2 7HA; C&D, Africa.
- 6778 Hugh Byars, P.O. Box 51, Nacogdoches, TX 75961; C, Mexican Bancos, Central & South America.
- 6779 Donald Edwards, 15 Kingston Drive, Morgantown, WV 26505; C&D, \$1s & Nat. Bank Notes.
- 6780 Dwight Scheer, 1005 Wisteria Lane, Waukesha, WI 53186; C, Gold Certificates & Nationals.
- 6781 Frederick Fleischer, 1852 Reservoir Ave., Bridgeport, CT 06606; C, Obsolete Bank Notes.
- 6782 Gino Albanese, P.O. Box 8536, Albany, NY 12208; C&D, POW
- 6783 John Mitchell, c/o Aramco, P.O. Box 743, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; C, British Empire.
- 6784 Edward Northover, 319 6th Street, Jupiter, FL 33458; C, All U.S. & Foreign old & new.
- 6785 Robert Laird, 2424 Pheasant Run Cr., Stockton, CA 95207.
- 6786 Henry Castorino, P.O. Box 172, JFK Int'l. Airport, Jamaica, NY 11430; C, Low number notes.
- 6787 Ronald Jones, P.O. Box 148, Greensboro, AL 36744; C, Confederate & Ala. Obsolete Notes.
- 6788 Robert Olsen, 3308 E. Cortez, Phoenix, AZ 85028; C.
- 6789 Bruce Bates, 1913 Hwy. 35, Wall, NJ, 07719; C, U.S. Currency.
- 6790 Francis Marszalek, 1795 Columbia Ave., Warrington, PA 18976; C, Star notes.
- 6791 Leonard Lemiesz, 70 Linden St., Salem, MA 01970; C, Mass. notes.
- 6792 ES Press, Inc., 5605 16th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20011; C&D, Poland.
- 6793 Alan Weinberg, Box 1056, FDR P.O. NY, NY 10150; C, Judaica-Stocks/Bonds.
- 6794 Dave Eakin, 823 S. Illinois Ave., Carbondale, IL 62901; C&D.
- 6795 Benny Bolin, 7910 Treehouse Ln. 2102, Dallas, TX 75231; C, Fractional (U.S. & Private).
- 6796 Richard Krucher, 2106 Norway Dr., Garland, TX 75040; C, World Bank Notes.
- 6797 Karl Saethre, Ravnestoelen 142, N-5072 Bjoerndalstra, Norway; C&D.
- 6798 Tom Shaw, 55 Regent St., Belize City Belize, Central America; C, British Honduras.
- 6799 A.S. Pedersen, P.O. Box 22, N-5801 Sogndal Norway; C, Scandinavia.



Paper Money will accept classified advertising from members only on a basis of 5¢ per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Gene Hessler, P.O. Box 416, Oradell, NJ 07649 by the first of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e. Dec. 1, 1983 for Jan. 1984 issue). Word count: Name and address will count as five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials count as separate. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count.

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U.S. obsolete. John W. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.

(22 words: \$1: SC: U.S.: FRN counted as one word each)

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS wanted. Actively seeking notes for my collection. Appreciate Xerox of all large notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA WANTED: Nationals, checks, obsoletes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

STUART, VIRGINIA WANTED: First National Bank, Charter 11901. Nationals, checks, Xerox of notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

NORTH CAROLINA WANTED: Mount Airy, Charter 4896. Nationals, checks, Xerox of notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

COCHRAN, GEORGIA WANTED: First National Bank, Charter 7567. Nationals, checks, Xerox of notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

MARYLAND FISCAL PAPER wanted. I collect BBN's, scrip, coin notes, checks, stocks, tokens, letters, etc. pre-1900. Please describe or send photocopy. Price or I will make offer. Would also like to exchange information with any other Maryland collectors. Howard Cohen, Drawer CP160, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 (115)

WANTED: OLD CANCELED checks from the Hamilton and Cunningham Bank of Hoopeston, Ill. Write to Mike Fink, 504 E. McCracken, Hoopeston, IL 60942 (115)

WANTED: COLUMBIA ILLINOIS Nationals. Also Waterloo, Illinois. Please price and describe. Paul L. Haudrich, 14860 Carrollton Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (115)

MINNESOTA NATIONALS WANTED from: Bertha #7373, Cold Spring #8051, Forest Lake #11652, Grand Meadow #6933, Kerkhoven #11365, Lake Crystal #11401, Lake Wilson #11293, Le Sueur #7199, Le Sueur Center #6921, Madison #6795, Minnesota Lake #6532, Osakis #6837, Richfield #12115, Rochester #2316, Roseau #11848, St. Charles #6327, Sauk Centre #3155, Thief River Falls #5894, Verdale #6022, Windom #6396. Please send description and price. I will ap-

preciate your help. Gary Kruesel, Box 7061, Rochester, MN 55903 (115)

WANTED: NATIONALS FROM Hoopeston, Ill. charter 2808, 9425, 13744; Milford, Ill. charter 5149, Boswell, Ind. charter 5476; Freeland Park, Ind. charter 7437; and Ambia, Ind. charter 9510. Write to Mike Fink, 504 E. McCracken, Hoopeston, IL 60942 (115)

RHODE ISLAND NATIONALS—buying all small and Woonsocket and Cumberland large. Selling large and small sizes, over 100 notes. RINATS, P.O. Box 33, Ashton, RI 02864-0033 (115)

WANTED: GERMAN NOTGELD, collections, accumulations, dealers' stocks. No Austrian. Frank P. Fritchle, 1163 Pomegranate Ct., Sunnyvale, CA 94087 (117)

WANTED: ILLINOIS NATIONALS and obsoletes—Carmi, Crossville, Enfield, Grayville, Norris City, Fairfield, Albion, Dahlgren, Omaha, New Haven. Pete Fulkerson, c/o The National Bank, 116 W. Main, Carmi, IL 62821 (115)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: large size Nationals, obsolete notes and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Route 2, Box 242, Gerald, MO 63037 (118)

WANTED: MACERATED MONEY: postcards and any other items made out of macerated money. Please send full details to my attention. Bertram M. Cohen, PMW, 169 Marlborough St., Boston, MA 02116 (114)

OLD STOCKS AND bonds. Send \$2 for latest Mail Bid Cata log & Sales Catalog. Also buying! Paying highest prices for beautiful and very old material. Railroads, oil companies, telegraph, industry, government, etc. Especially need Western material. Also need pre-1890 checks with pretty vignettes. Also will trade. Send SASE for free appraisal. David Beach, Box 5488, Bossier City, LA 71111 (318) 747-0929 (121)

WANTED KOREA & SOUTH Korea banknotes. Example: all CU South Korea p30 1 won .75; p31 5 won 1.20; p32 10 won 6.00; p33 10 won .85; p34 50 won 25.00; p35 100 won 25.00; p36 100 won 15.00; p40 50 won 3.50. Namchong Cho, 726 Bode Circle #110, Hoffman Est., IL 60194 (121)

COLORADO MATERIAL WANTED: Nationals, checks, stocks, bonds, postcards, etc. Please describe and price. Max Stucky, P.O. Box 7768, Colorado Springs, CO 80933 (114)

BEAUTIFUL WORLD BANKNOTES for sale! I have over 1,000 different notes from over 130 countries. Ask for free catalog or send \$7 and receive 12 beautiful UNC. notes (all different) from 9 nations (cat. value \$24+). Satisfaction guaranteed. Larry R. Kinney, P.O. Box 907P, Bothell, WA 98041

MINNESOTA LARGE AND small wanted. Particularly need Osakis #6837, all Mankato banks, others. Please describe and price. Patrick Flynn, 122 Shadywood Ave., Mankato, MN 56001 (113)

WANTED: BANK OF The United States checks, notes, letters, 1791-1840 or Xerox copies needed for book on this subject. Matt Rothert, Sr., 656 Graham St., Camden, AR 71701 (113)

extended the release that the contribution of the property of the contribution of the
TENNESSEE NATIONALS WANTED for my personal collection. Especially need first and second charters. Largest prices paid. Jasper Payne, Box 3093, Knoxville, TN 37917. (113)
I COLLECT CALIFORNIA, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii and all
other Western stocks, bonds, checks, drafts. Please sell to me!
Ken Prag, Box 531 PM, Burlingame, CA 94010 (phone
415-566-6400) (119)
WANTED: WORLD'S FAIR stocks, bonds, ephemera of any
type. Rinnard Antonation, 525 121 PL. NE #6, Bellevue, WA
98005 (114)
WANTED: VIRGINIA NATIONALS on the following towns:
Big Stone Gap #11765, Wise #10611, Clintwood #8362, Powell
Valley #9924, Norton #9746, Norton #6235. Send description
and price. Don Green, Box 681, Wise, VA 24293 (116)
MORMON—WANT ANY financial items issued by or related
to Mormons, Salt Lake City. Also buying unusual photos,
letters, documents, etc. Rinnard Antonation, 525 121 PL. NE
#6, Bellevue, WA 98005 (114)
WANTED PENNSYLVANIA NATIONALS: Belle Vernon
#4850, Fayette City #5646, Fayette City #6800, Elizabeth #5114,
North Belle Vernon #11995, Fairchance #8245, Webster #6937,
Dunbar #7576, Vanderbilt #8190. Charles Trenk, Box 241, Belle
Vernon, PA 15012 (114)
NATIONAL CURRENCY: Over 300 different duplicates to sell
or trade. SASE brings list. J.S. Apelman, Box 283, Covington, LA 70434 (116)
EASTMAN COLLEGE CURRENCY wanted. Also obsoletes
with vignettes: Declaration Signing, Washington's Crossing,
Drummer Boy, Five Presidents, Cowboys. Also matrimony
notes. Robert W. Ross III, P.O. Box 765, Wilmington, DE 19899 (116)
INTRODUCTORY OFFER: 10% discount to SPMC members
deducted from your first order during 1984. WW II Military
currency my specialty. Request free price list of your choice
today! WW II, MPC, jim, or Philippine Guerrilla. Edward B. Hoffman, P.O. Box 10791-S, Reno, NV 89510-0791 (114)
HAVE SMALL GROUP Obsolete Sheets available. Also small
collection old revenue certificates. Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee
Blvd., Yaupon Beach, NC 28461 (113)
WANTED: FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS — checks, drafts,
warrants, exchanges, certificates of deposit, stocks and bonds —
especially pre 1900 Western States and Territorial items. Buy,
sell or trade. Vern Potter, P.O. Box 10040, Torrence, CA
90505-0740 (115)
DENTON, TEXAS NATIONALS WANTED, Large or small
size. Also checks. Send xerox or describe with asking price.
Frank Clark, Box 25248, Dallas, TX 75225 (115)
FLORIDA AND GEORGIA NATIONAL WANTED, also the
following towns: Schenectady, NY, Erie, PA, Newberry, SC
and Mineral Wells, Texas. Trade list available. Shayne
MacMahon, Box 13282, Gainesville, FL 32604 (117)
DALLAS, TEXAS SMALL SIZE NATIONALS WANTED.
Also checks. Send xerox or describe with asking price. Frank
Clark, Box 25248, Dallas, TX 75225 (115)
RHODE ISLAND—buying Broken Bank notes and Nationals,
please send description with photocopy if possible. A Raymond
Auclair, 381 Blackstone St., Woonsocket, RI 02895 (115)
ANTIQUE SPIDER PRINTING PRESS (as used by BEP at
Memphis 84 for printing the \$15 eagle. Made by M.M. Kelton
184 Baxter St. N.E., N.Y., \$500. Dr. Wallace G. Lee, 255 N. Telegraph, Suite 210, Pontiac, MI 48053.
Company and a different transfer to the transf

WANTED: LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI Charter 6923. Please describe and price. SPMC, LM ANA and MNA. Everett Sorrels, P.O. Box 2362, Laurel, MS 39442. (116)

MASSACHUSETTS 1929 NATIONALS wanted from: Abington #1386, Danvers #7452, Edgartown #7957, Haverhill #14266, Hyannis #13395, Lynn #697, Merrimac #268, Milton #684, Reading #4488, Spencer #2288, Springfield #2435, Stockbridge #1170, Webster #2312, Webster #13780, Whitman #4660, Woburn #14033. Please send description and price. I will appreciate your help. Frank Bennett, Box 8153, Coral Springs, FL 33075. (119)

ILLINOIS NATIONALS WANTED: Allendale #10318, Benton #8234, Chester #4187, Dahlgren #7750, Fairfield #5009 & #6609, Johnston City #7458, Mt. Vernon #1996, New Haven #8053, Norris City #7971, Olney #2629, Wayne City #10460, Winchester #1484. C.E. Hilliard, 201 E. Cherry, Winchester, IL 62694 (217) 742-5703. (118)

WANT CERTAIN SOUTH CAROLINA DEPRESSION warrants dated 1932-1933. Give full details. Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee Blvd., Yaupon Beach, NC 28461 (114)

WANTED TO BUY. PACKS OF 1981 \$1 notes, EG, HC, JD blocks, pay \$125. per pack, need 3 packs of each block, also 1977A \$10 AA block. Phone (513) 281-0227. R.J. Blankenship, 2334 Kemper Lane #5, Cincinnati, OH 45206

FOR SALE, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 all CU Notes, 1963 to 1981A. Single—Sets. Roy J. Blankenship, 2334 Kemper Lane #5, Cincinnati, OH 45206.

TRADE: MY NATIONALS FROM ARK, CA, CT, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MI, MO, NEB, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, TX, VA, VT, W.VA, WI, for your New York nationals, large or small size. SASE receives individual (trade or sale) lists of your selected states. Limit (3) states. All inquiries answered. I buy too! Mike Robelin, P.O. Box 138, Commack, NY 11725 (116)

WANTED: NEW YORK NATIONALS, LARGE AND SMALL SIZE. Have over (35) states of nationals to trade (or sell). All inquiries will be answered. Mike Robelin, P.O. Box 138, Commack, NY 11725 (116)

KANSAS NATIONALS WANTED, collector seeks both large and small size, scarce and better condition Kansas bank notes. C. Dale Lyon, P.O. Box 1207, Salina, KS 67402 (122)

RED SEAL NATIONALS WANTED, Collector seeks Hi grade and scarce Third Charter Period Red Seal National Bank notes with emphasis on notes bearing serial #1, and notes from scarce states. C. Dale Lyon, P.O. Box 1207, Salina, KS 67402 (122)

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OBSOLETE CURRENCY AUCTION

DESCRIPTION

Lot#		Est.	Lot#		Est.
	V.F. Morgan. El Dorado. Payable in		38.	Mich \$2 Bank of Brest, 1837, GHOST	£ 100
	ds. Numerous paper flaws with of paper mixing. Mounted. RARE.	- 1	39.	TOWN! VG Mich \$1, 2, 3 Merchants Bk of Jackson Cty.	\$ 120
0 00 050	G	\$ 110	40	Brooklyn. 1840. F, F, EF	120
	ank of DC. 1858. EF Inion Bk of Georgetown. 3 holes	65	40.	Mich \$5 St. Joseph City Bk. Centreville. 1838. RARE BANK & TOWN. Numerous	
(about 3%	of note missing) RARE. 1815. VF	200		small paper separations & flaws. G	110
	own of Newark. 1862. VG Commercial Bank, St. Joseph.	50	41.	Mich \$2 River Raisin & Lake Erie RR Co. Horse. 1836, invisible "X" cut cancel. EF	30
Freeman #	#6. R6 VG +	100	42.	Mich \$3 River Raisin & Lake Erie RR Co.	00
	tate of Georgia. 1864. AF 2, 5, 5 Bank of Whitfield. Uncut	45	13	1836. Ship. Invisible "X" cut cancel. F-VF Mich \$1 Calhoun County Bank. Marshall.	30
	Iton. 1860. Folded between notes.		40.	Small corner off. G	45
0 III 610 B	AU + ank of Edwardsville, 1820. VG	55	44.	Mich \$1 Det. & St. Jos. RR Bank. Jackson. 1840. Ceres.	110
1074 F 10 (a) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ank of Edwardsville, 1820. VG rtiss & Co. Bankers/Peoria, III. rub-	110	45.	1840. Ceres. EF Mich \$5 Osceola Consol. Mine. Houghton.	110
ber stamp	ed on a Cochituate Mass. \$5 note.	05		187 Rare denom. AU	110
Circa 1860	D. G-VG ndiana Manuf. Co. 1815 TERRI-	25	46.	Mich 25¢ Merchants scrip. Unsigned. 1838. No scrip of any kind listed in Bowen. Numer-	
TORIAL!	EF	300		ous small tears, otherwise F	200
11. Ind \$5 B	Bank of the State of Ind. Madison.	60	47.	Mich \$1 Bk of Saline. 1837. Indian princess.	65
12. Ind \$10	Southern Bank of Ind. Terre Haute.		48.	Mich \$1 Bk of Adrian. "Safety Fund". 1838.	
1853. Uns	.801-6. VF \$5 State Stock Bank, Logansport.	75	49	F Mich \$1 Oakland City Bank. Pontiac. "C".	95
1852. Botl	h VG	35		Invisible "X" cut cancel. VG	25
14. Ind \$5 F burg. 1858	Farmers & Drovers Bank. Peters- 3. R6 EF	65	50.	Mich \$5 Bk of Chippeway. Sault De St. Marys. 1838.	32
	merican Bank. Dover Hill. 1856. AU	55	51.	Mich \$10 Bk of Chippeway. Sault De St.	52
	Southern Bank. New Albany. 1859. VF	55	52	Marys. 1838. AU + Mich \$2, 3, 5, 10 Jackson City Bank. Jack-	32
Uns. 17. Ind \$1 N	Mich. City & S. Bend Plankroad Co.	33	52.	sonburgh, 1837. All have invisible "X" can-	
	able in Marshall, MI. CU	65	F0	cels. all VF	170
18. Ind \$1 E	xchange Banking House. Indiana- 0. 280.1 AF	25	53.	Mich \$2, 3, 5, 10 Clinton Canal Bk. Pontiac. 1837-9. U, U, U, AU	170
19. Ind \$1	Marion & Logansport RR Co.	0.5	54.	Mich \$5 Jackson Iron Co. Fayette. 186	440
Marion, 18 20, Ind \$1 T	B54. F hames Bank, Laurel, 1856. VF	65 55	55.	GHOSTTOWN! U Mich \$5 Franklin Mining Co. Hancock.	110
21. Ind \$1 E	Bank of Vincennes the State Bank	20		18 AU+	65
	a. Brookville. VG Gramercy Bank. Lafayette. 1852.	30	56.	Mich \$10 Franklin Mining Co. Hancock. 18 AU	65
	G-VG 2 J.E. Rickell. New Harmony. 1863.	25		Mich \$10 Saginaw City Bank. 1837. F	85
G, F cano	elled.	30		Mich 20¢ B.C. Hoyt, Banker. 1862. AU Mich \$5 Branch County Bank. Spur. sigs.	55
24. Ind \$1, 2 1857.	2, 3, 5, 10 Citizens Bank of Gosport. G-VG, F, AF, AF, AF	60		VG	75
	Burger & Parker. Remington. 1876.		60.	Mich \$2, 3, 5, 10 Bk of Manchester. All un- cancelled! VG, VG, VG, F	55
26. Ind \$1 E	VF Bank of the State of Indiana. Terre	55	61.	Mich \$2, 3, 5, 10 Bk of Washtenaw. Ann	
Haute. 79	95.1 2 small corners off, otherwise	200	62	Arbor. U, U, EF, VF + Mich \$1, 2, 3, 5 Millers Bk of Washtenaw.	40
VF. 27. lowa 50	c Trainer & Green. Ackley, Iowa	30	02.	AU+	50
	t. curr. look-alike) Rare & Unlisted	110	63.	Mich \$1 Mich Insur. Bk. 18 Detroit. "A".	25
28. Kans (\$	VF 10 Public Schools, Florence, RARE	110	64.	Mich \$5 Bank of Monroe. 1835. Territorial!	20
20 Kon \$51	G+ Bank of Georgetown. 1818 VF	125 65	GE	VG-F Mich \$2 Farmers & Merchants Bank. St.	50
30. Ken 75¢	Petersburgh Steam Mill Co. 1817.	00	03.	Joseph. 18 AU	40
Petersbur in Wolka	rgh, Ken. Payable in Indiana. Listed as R7 VF	75	66.	Mich \$1 City of Detroit. Depression Scrip	40
31. Maine \$	5 Kennebec. Hallowell. 1823 F+	50	67.	of 1933. Specimen. GEM Minn 5¢ Hennepin County. 1862. Rockholt	40
	61 Ship Builders Bank. Rockland. be ship vignette. Lightly stamped			Plate Note! 10-15% of right side of note is	105
"broken b	pank, etc." Unnoticeable 1/4" cut F	35	68.	gone but try to find another! R7 VG Miss \$20 Lake Washington & Deer Creek	185
	2 Essex Bank. Haverhill. 1863. VG , 10¢ City of Saginaw. 1862. Uns.	25	2008	RR & Banking Co. Princeton. 1837. Great	90
	AU	90	69.	Title. R6 G-VG Miss \$5 Northern Bank. Holley Springs.	80
Rare MI d	¢) Business College (E. Saginaw) lenom. UNL. U	95		1860. Patched Rev. Slightly Dirty. G	75
36. Mich 5(Semi-unic	c) Business College (E. Saginaw)	95	70.	Miss \$1000 Miss. Union Bank. Jackson. 1839. Early, somewhat crude repair at center	
37. Mich \$1	Business College (E. Saginaw)	J. J. Parkett		separation - otherwise VG. Great high	200
Semi-Uni	que! AU+	250		denomination and a legitimate R7.	200

Lot#		Est.	Lot#
71.	Mo \$5 Merchants Bank of St. Louis. 1839.		104. RI
	Appears to be a high quality counterfeit with pen sigs. Rare	\$ 125	Dur
70	pen sigs. Rare VG Neb \$1 Bk of De Soto. 1863. AU	22	105. TEI
	NH \$10 Hillsborough Bank, Amherst, 1806.	22	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
13.	VF	50	18_ 106. TEN
74.	anno del comprese de la comprese del comprese de la comprese del comprese de la comprese del la comprese de la comprese del la comprese de la	50	ALPOSTON TO THE PROPERTY OF TH
14.	ville. AF	250	186 107. TEN
75	111101	230	10000 CM 2500 CM
75.	AU +	300	108. VA
76	NJ \$6 Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton, 1837.	300	not
10.	AU	300	109. VA
77	NJ \$2 Cataract City Bank. Paterson. 1856.	500	pat
11.	Outstanding note! VG+	80	Gre
78	NY 10¢ Horton ?? Peekskill. 1862. "In	00	110. VA
10.	Westchester County Bank Notes." Small		ville
	portion of lower right missing. Rare VG	90	sep
79	NY 1¢ Wings Flour Store. Albany. 1863. VG	50	111. VT
	NY 2¢ Wings Flour Store. Albany. 1863.	00	Ma
00.	Better denom. Some minor paper separa-		sid
	tions. Firm issued civil war tokens. VG	60	112. WIS
81.		60	113. WY
	NY 5¢ Troy & Albany Stage Co. 1862. F	85	110. ***
	NY \$500 Bryant & Stratton. College cur-		114. Ma
00.	rency. 1867.	75	ma
84.		1,100	diti
01.	rency. Washington.	100	2000
85	NY 25¢, 25¢, 50¢, J.D. Hamlin's Banking	100	End of A
00.	House, Niagara Falls, 1862, Small portion		usual at
	off edge off one var. of the 25¢ note. G, VG,		resident
	AF	55	two wee
86.	NY \$5 Weedsport Bank, 1854. Counterfeit.		E 4
	VG-F	60	FA
87.	NY \$2 Abraham Becker's Bank, S. Wor-	27,772	h
	cester. 1858. 1" rev. patch. Very unusual		
	note. VG	125	
88.	NY 50¢ Seventh Reg. NY Volunteers. 1861.		
	SUTLER. Patched rev. VG	225	1
89.	OHIO \$50 Columbus & Lake Erie RR Co.		Florida (
	Newark, 1850. Actually a bond in bank note		Early Mi
	style and size. AF	80	currer
90.	OHIO \$5 Farmers & Mechanics Bank of		Minneso
	Cincinnati. 1815. Small corner replacement		Mississi
	and minor paper flaws. Otherwise VG	90	Tenness
91.	OHIO 25¢ Bartlit & Smith, Bankers. Colum-		Texas (S
	bus. 1862. F	50	Indiana
92.	OHIO 75¢ David King, Tarleton, 1837. U	50	Maine (S
93.	OHIO 25¢ R.J. Cooke's Boots, Shoes, Etc.		Rhode Is
	Bellaire. CSA Facsimile advertiser. U	30	New Jer
94.	OHIO \$1 Manhattan Bank, 1837. Orig. part		Indian T
	of Mich.	30	Obsol
95.	OK 5¢ Grady Trading Co. 1899. Payable		IOWA (S
	along the route of the Choctaw Coal & Ry.		Alabama
	Co. INDIAN TERRITORY! R7! Somewhat	12/20/20	Territori
00	dirty, otherwise VG	250	Essay &
96.	ORE 50¢ Heppner Sheepskin Scrip. 1934.	FO	Nat'l Ba
97	Genuine Sheepskin. VF PA \$5 Bank of Penn. Phila. 1836. Large pen	50	Nat'l Ba
51.	cancel. VF	100	Nat'l Ba
98	PA \$5 Phila. Bank. 18 Mounted on	100	Nat'l Ba
	card. Hardly noticeable cancels at sig. lines.		V44 60 -
	Bright and attractive! PROOF	275	Add \$2 p
99.	PA \$10 Bank of the United States. 1835.		any 5 or
	Good quality counterfeit, some paper flaws,		We are a
organiem 1	otherwise VG. Phila. VG	175	national
100.		20170	sion scr
	Phila. Marked "counterfeit" 3 times (small). F	150	
101.	PA \$10 Bank of the United States. 1831.		FΑ
	Phila. 3/4" paper separation & a few small	486	L
100	flaws. Another superior counterfeit. VG	150	, r
102.	PA \$40 Wayne County. GREAT DENOMI- NATION & A COIN NOTE! A few small paper		I
	flaws, otherwise EF. Auction records to	275	23825
103.		210	Wan
10000	Small corner off & sm. flaws. An extra-		
	ordinary note with SKULL AND CROSS		A/s
	BONES! VG	90	

Lot#	Est.
104. RI \$5 Detroit Bank (MI). See p. 128 in Durand RI book. This note is similar to the	
one illustrated. Purchased in the east. EF 105. TENN \$20 Merchants Bank. Nashville.	35
18 VG-F Rare 106. TENN \$10 Commercial Bank. Memphis.	200
186 Rarity. G-VG	100
107. TENN \$1 Bank of E. Tenn. Knoxville. 1855. Payable at Jonesboro.	25
108. VA 25¢ Corp. of Charlestown, 1861. Coin note. Small tear. VG	22
109. VA \$2 Manassas Gap RR Co. 1861. Old rev. patches and several paper separations.	
Great RR name! G	85
 VA \$2 Appomattox Savings Bank. Farm- ville. 1861. Several large and small paper separations (not noticeable). RARE. 	175
111. VT \$2 Union Bank, Swanton Falls, 1859. Marked "counterfeit". Some damage to left	
side still a nice looking note. R6 VG	75
112. WISC \$5 Mineral Point Bank. 1840 G-VG 113. WYO 25¢ Riverton Lions Club. 1933. Rare	22
F-VF	75
114. Macerated Post Card. Addressed but not mailed. "Contains \$200," etc. Perfect con-	
dition.	95
Ford of Associate MOTE, 507 DUVEDO CUADOF ath	ramer tara

End of Auction. NOTE: 5% BUYERS CHARGE, otherwise usual auction rules. Postage & insur. will be added. MI residents will be subject to 4% sales tax. Auction closes two weeks after receipt of this issue of *Paper Money*.

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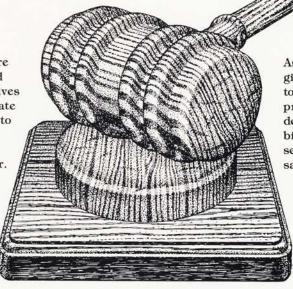
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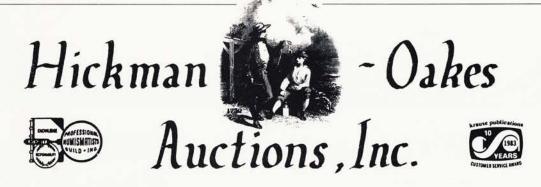
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